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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

EDITED BY



THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,



JANUARY TO DECEMBER,

1887.



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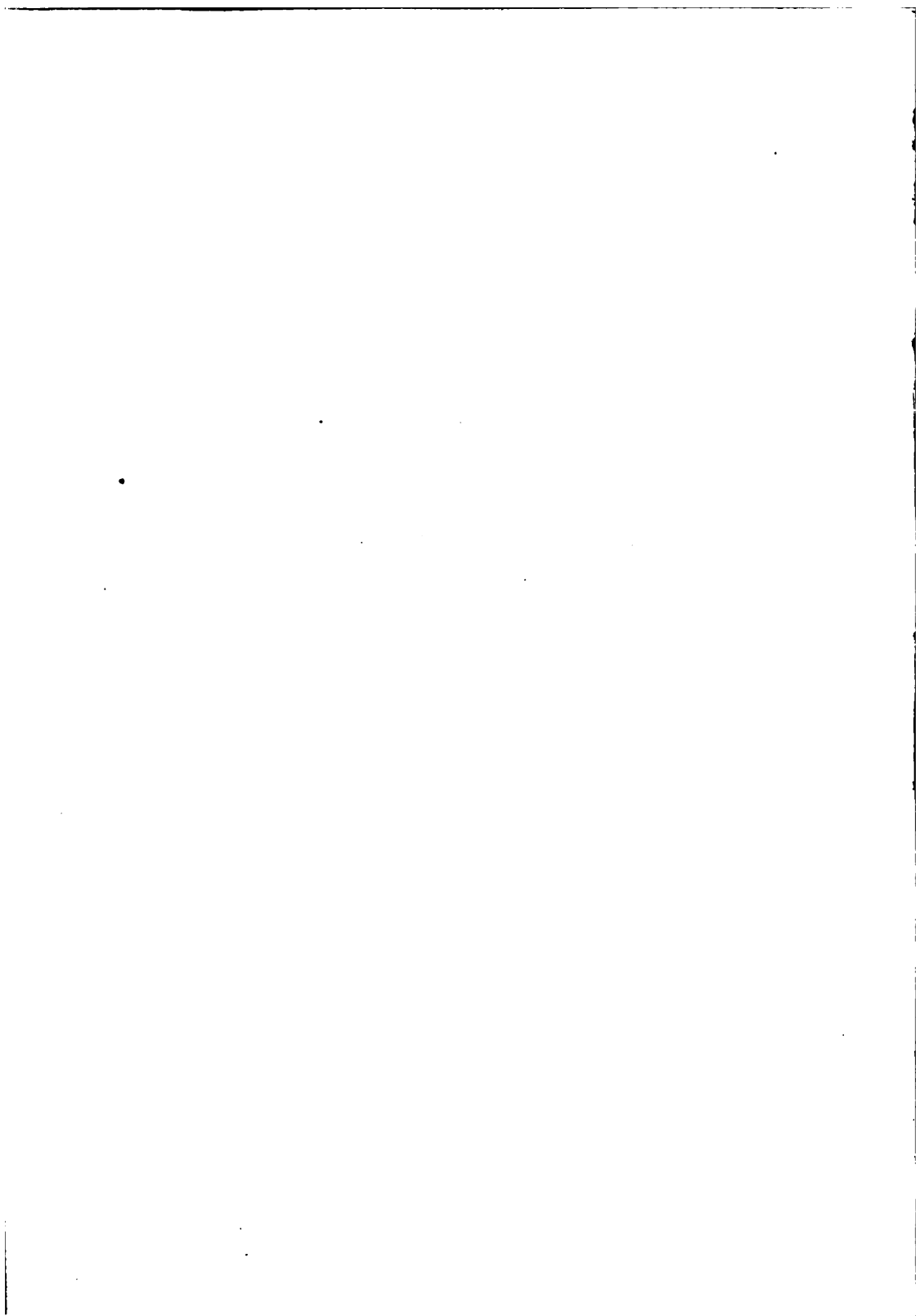
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 5th January, 1887, at 9 P. M.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-two presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

In accordance with Rule 5 of the Society's Bye Laws the Secretary submitted the name of the following gentleman for re-election as an Ordinary Member.

Babu Rákhál Dás Haldár, Ranchi, Chota-Nagpur, proposed by Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, seconded by H. M. Percival, Esq.

The following gentlemen have intimated their wish to withdraw from the Society:

Col. Sir E. B. Sladen.

Hon'ble H. Beverley.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited 4 ancient copper coins presented to the Society by Kaviráj Shyámal Dás of Oodeypur.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following report:—

Report on 67 coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Ságar with his letter, No. 3408, dated 6th October, 1886.

1. The coins were found in the Ságar district, but no particulars of the find have been given.

2. They are all round silver rupees of the following Moghul Emperors of Delhi.

	No. of specimens.
1, III. <i>Jaldl-ed-din Akbar</i> , A. H. 963—1014 = A. D. 1556—1605. Circular area. <i>Obv.</i> name of Emperor and mint. <i>Rev.</i> Legend. mint Ahmedábád, year of reign 14	3
2, IV. <i>Jehángir</i> , A. H. 1014—1037 = A. D. 1605—1627. Circular area. <i>Obv.</i> name of Emperor and mint. <i>Rev.</i> Legend and date: mints Patna, Lahor and Ahmedábád, dates 1014-1024-1026...	8
3, V. <i>Sháh Jehán</i> , A. H. 1037—1068 = A. D. 1627—1658. They are of 3 types, <i>viz.</i> :—	
a. Marsden's No. DCCCLXX, p. 642, mints Lahor, Agra, years of reign 8-9-17-18-21-24-26-29	35
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c. Marsden's No. DCCCLXVII, p. 639, mint Surat, years of reign 2-4.....	2
4, VI. <i>Aurangzib</i> , A. H. 1068—1118 = A. D. 1658—1707.	
Marsden's No. DCCCXC, p. 652, mints Surat, Golkonda	8
Total...	67

DR. RAJENDRALÁLA MITRA, in laying before the meeting a letter from Professor Max Müller on the derivation of the Buddhist term *Ekotibháva*, made the following remarks :—

In April last Dr. Max Müller published in the 'Academy' a note on the etymology of the Buddhist term *Ekotibháva*, which he took to be "an irregular contraction" of *Eka-kotibháva*, and I had occasion to dissent from this in a note which appeared in our 'Proceedings' for June last. Anent this note I have now received from the learned gentleman a letter, the following extract from which will, I think, interest our members :

"Oxford, 26th October, 1886.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I read with much interest your remarks on my paper on *Ekotibháva*. Of course, I fully agree with all you say about *Ekotibháva*, with dental *t*. That can be derived from *eka* and *úti*. But I had

met with *Ekotibháva*, with lingual *t*, and it was the word which I called possibly a Bháshá word, of which afterwards a learned etymology was attempted.

"The question of real interest is, do we find in Sanskrit analogies to the contraction *eka kōfi* into *ekōfi*. They are frequent in other Aryan languages, in order to avoid the repetition of the same sound in two successive syllables. So we have in English *mineralogy* instead of *mineralology*, *wholly* for *wholely*. In Latin *nutrix* for *nutritrix*, *veneficus* for *venenificus*, *vipera* for *vivipara*, *stipendium* for *stipipendium*, perhaps *fastidium* for *fastitidium*, etc.

"In Sanskrit my memory would not supply me with any really analogous cases. The contracted perfect *lebhe* for *lalábhe* is not quite analogous, but I should be glad to know whether you have come across any words in Sanskrit or Prakrit where, for the sake of euphony, one of two syllables beginning with the same consonant is dropt.

"You may print this note in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society."

The question put to me is too general and comprehensive to admit of a categorical reply. Of all ancient languages the Sanskrit is, perhaps, the most complicated in its etymological and euphonic rules. Acutely sensitive to cacophony the Indo-Aryans devised a complicated and very elaborate system of combinations by lengthening, shortening, softening and synizesis, so as to wear, abrade, clip, and elide all asperities, and reduce the elements of their words into what struck their ears as the most harmonious forms. And Sanskrit grammarians revel in framing rules to explain the *rationale* of the changes adopted. Their ingenuity, however, did not suffice to cover the whole ground. Many words were found in the language which would not yield to any general principle, and these had to be classed as irregular. Now the general principles do not apply to the case under notice, and I have no hesitation in saying with the fullest confidence that the changes by which *eka kōtibháva* can be reduced to *ekōtibháva*, cannot be accounted for by any rule, general or special, in the Sanskrit grammar. Of the irregular words which have been classed by Pāṇini in the group *Prishodara* &c. the only explanation given is that "the forms in which they have been pronounced by the learned should be accepted as correct" (*sishtair yaḥhochchāritāni tathaiva sādadhūni syuh*). The group is said to belong to the class *ākṛtīgāṇi*, i. e., not only the words included in the group, but others of the same form come under it. *Ekotibháva*, however, does not in form correspond with any of the words given in the *gaṇapāṭha*; and it is hopeless to find its analogue. Apart from grammar I have ransacked the wide field of Sanskrit vocables, but with no better result. I have not found a single word which is strictly

analogous. At first sight the word *bhaumāvdśyá** struck me as closely similar to the English *mineralogy*. It is an obscure word, not given in our lexicons, but it is sometimes used by Kaula Tántrics who indulge extensively in obscure, enigmatic and mystified technical terms, often amputating words and syllables to raise them above the comprehension of the common people. At first sight it seems to be a compound of *bhauma* and *amāvdśyá*; but the two elements compounded according to the ordinary rules of Sanskrit grammar would yield *bhaumāmāvdśyá*, and not *bhaumāvdśyá*, and the inference is that one of the two *mā*'s has been elided for the sake of euphony. If so, it would certainly be the same as *mineralogy*, a compound of *mineral* and the Greek *logos*, which should have in ordinary course produced *mineralology* and not *mineralogy*. But all Tántrics do not accept the derivation above given. While some refer the etymologist to the rule about irregulars (*Preshodara* &c.) to account for the irregularity,† others hold that *bhauma* is a derivative form, and *vdśyá* is the same word which we have in *amāvdśyá* with the intensive particle *a*, meaning 'to abide by,' or 'to exist conjointly with,' the meaning of the compound term being 'that which exists conjointly with *bhauma*' or Tuesday. And if this be the right etymology, and there is no fair reason to reject it, the parallelism is entirely destroyed. It is true that an *amāvdśyá*, or new moon on a Tuesday, is what is meant by the term, that conjunction being held to be the most auspicious for the performance of certain Kaula rites, but it may be as well indicated by a derivative as by a substantive word, and it would be futile to build any theory on such dubious evidence.

The following papers were read—

1. *Note on the rice-juice sapper of Madras.*—By E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. Lee Warner, of Tinnevely, sent me some specimens in spirits of an insect that attacks rice in the Tinnevely district, and which, like the green Homopterous insect that came in such numbers in Calcutta in October-November 1886, also appeared in excessive numbers in the Madras Presidency about the same time during that year. I identify this insect with *Leptocorisa acuta*, Thunberg, a wide-spreading species found all over the East on rice. In Assam, it is known as the *gandi*

* The word occurs in the following extract from the 7th book of the Mahā-nirvāna Tantra :—

भौमावाह्यानिचाभाजे सपक्षकसम्भिता । पूजयिन्ना महाकाशीमायां विभूनेश्वरीं ।
पठिन्ना शतनामानि साक्षात्काशीमयोभवेत् । नासाध्य विद्यते तस्य त्रिषु कोकेषु किञ्चन ॥
† इषोदरादिनाङ्गौमावाह्येन साक्षीपः ।

or bug that attacks the *ahu* rice, and in Tinnevely it is called the *munju vandu*, or rice-juice sucker or sapper. There is every reason to believe that the numerous references which I give below all belong to one and the same species or its local varieties. This species is represented in South America by the closely allied *Leptocorisa filiformis*, Fabr.; in Central and North America, by *L. tipuloides*, De Geer; in Africa by *L. apicalis*, Westw.; and in Australia by *Mutusca brevicornis*, Dallas. The general colour of the Indian species varies from virescent (which in old specimens, fades to sordid yellow) to testaceous and even brownish-testaceous: the rings, at the base of 2-4 joints of the antennæ, vary in the space occupied by them; and in colour, from white to fulvous and testaceous, and are sometimes very faint; the first joint of the antennæ is sometimes entirely testaceous: abdomen above reddish orange, beneath entirely flavescent or with a row of four brown spots on each side. Those without spots beneath are smaller, and in my collection are from Assam and Sikkim; the spotted forms are from Calcutta, Behar, Tinnevely and Ceylon but, in some of these latter specimens, the spots are so nearly obsolete as to be barely traceable.

LEPTOCORISA ACUTA, Thunberg.

Cimeæ acutus, Thunberg, Nov. Ins. Spec. ii, p. 34 (1783). China.

Var. a.—*Cimeæ angustatus*, Fabr., Mant. Ins. ii, p. 308 (1787).

Cimeæ angustus, Gmelin, ed., Syst. Nat. i, (4), p. 2193 (1788).

Gerris oratorius, Fabr., Ent. Syst. iv, p. 191 (1794); Syst. Rhyng., p. 261 (1803). India.

Gerris angustatus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. iv, p. 191 (1794); Syst. Rhyng., p. 262 (1803); Stål, Hem. Fabr. i, p. 66 (1868); Ofv. K. V.-A., Förh., p. 658 (1870). China, Philippines.

Myodochus trinotatus, Herr. Schöff., Wanz. Ins. viii, p. 95, t. 281, f. 863 (1848). Java.

Leptocorisa angustata, Walker, Cat. Het. iv, p. 173 (1871).

Leptocorisa (Rhabdocoris) acuta, Stål, En. Hem. iii, p. 86 (1873), China, Java, Australia.

Var. b.—*Gerris varicornis*, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., 260 (1803); Wolff.

Io. Cim. v, p. 202, t. 20, f. 196 (1811); Stål, Hem. Fabr. i, p. 67 (1868) excl. syn. *G. apicalis*; Ofv. K. V.-A., Förh., p. 658 (1870).

Tranquebar, Philippines.

Leptocorisa flavida, Guérin, Voy. La Coquille, Zool. ii, p. 178, t. 12, f. 12 (1830).

Coreus (Stenocephalus) varicornis, Burm. Nov. Act. Ac. Leop. xvi. Sup., p. 298 (1834).

Myodochus varicornis, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii, (i), p. 325 (1835). Sumatra, Philippines.

Leptocoris bengalensis, Westw., Hope Cat. Hem. ii, p. 18 (1842); Stål, En. Hem. iii, p. 87 (1873). Bengal.

Leptocoris chinensis, Dallas, List Hem. ii, p. 483 (1852); Walker, Cat. Het. iv, p. 172 (1871). China.

Leptocoris maculiventris, Dallas, l. c., p. 484 (1852); Walker, l. c., p. 172 (1871).

Leptocoris varicornis, Dallas, l. c., p. 484 (1852); Walker, l. c., p. 172 (1871); Stål, En. Hem. iii, p. 86 (1873); Distant, A. M. N. H. (5s.) iii, p. 127 (1879). Assam.

Var. *a*.—Above greyish, beneath entirely flavescent: antennæ and feet somewhat testaceous (*G. angustatus*, Fabr.). Virescent; antennæ obscurely flavescent, last joint white at base: beneath flavescent immaculate: abdomen above rufous (*G. oratorius*, Fabr.) Sordid greenish-yellow: 2-4 joints of antennæ yellow at base, black at apex (*M. binotatus*, Herr. Schäff.). Long, 18 mill. Testaceous; thorax greenish, with the lateral margins whitish: membrane with a black spot on the inner basal angle: abdomen beneath yellowish-white: antennæ with basal joint fulvous, black externally and at apex: 2-3 joints black, fulvous at base; last joint brown fulvous at base (*L. chinensis*, Dallas). Long. 16-17 mill.

Var. *b*.—Body linear, above flavescent, margin of thorax and hemelytra whitish: antennæ elongate, filiform, 5-jointed (?), first joint very short, globose, rest cylindrical, equal, inserted between the eyes, as long as the body, joints flavescent at base, black at apex: rostrum porrect, longer than head, inflexed, inserted below the clypeus; sheath 4-jointed, the joints subequal, last a little shorter, somewhat obtuse: labium porrect, elongate, very fine, corneous, subulate, as long as the first joint of the sheath; setæ three, equal, subulate, as long as the sheath: wings hyaline with a small common fuscous spot at the base: beneath flavescent (*G. varicornis*, Fabr.). Above fulvous testaceous: membrane with a brown curved streak on the inner margin, within the basal angle: abdomen above reddish-orange, beneath with a row of four brown spots on each side (*L. maculiventris*, Dallas). Long. 17 mill. Virescent-luteous: antennæ brunneous-fulvous, 2-4 joints paler at the base: a thin arcuate fulvous line at the base of the membrane: median segments of the abdomen furnished beneath on both sides with a fuscous spot: feet fulvous (*L. bengalensis*, Westw.). Long. 16½ mill.

I have specimens from Assam, Sikkim, Behar, Calcutta, Karachi, Tinnevely and Ceylon. *L. tipuloides* is noticed as occurring on orange-trees in Florida (United States), and is said to do there no harm to the

crops, but preys on the different insects to be found upon the trees (Rep. Agric. Un. States, p. 205, 1880). It remains for observers in this country to ascertain whether the Indian form of this cosmopolitan insect damages the rice-crop and what is its life-history.

2. *On the ancient remains at Nagari, a village in Meywar, with copies of three inscriptions.*—By KAVIRÁJ SHYÁMAL DÁS.

(Abstract.)

This paper contains an interesting account of the ancient town of Nagari, which seems to have been the capital of Meywár before Chitor was built.

The author describes a curious stone enclosure called Hathion-ka-Bara, or the elephant enclosure, and also the stone pyramid known by the name of Akbar's lamp, and which is described by Tod, I, 325, and II, 756.

He also gives two early inscriptions in Sanscrit, and one composed in 1499 and set up in 1504.

The paper will be published in the Journal Part I, for 1887.

3. *A Brief account of Tibet from "Dsam Ling Gyeshe," the well-known geographical work of Lama Tsanpo Nomankhan of Amdo.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA DÁS, C. I. E.

(Abstract.)

This paper gives a number of geographical details about Tibet and describes the chief places of pilgrimage and monasteries, and also contains an interesting description of the city of Lhása. The following passage is very curious, if the Chitor referred to be the old capital of Meywár:—"When the Turushka armies under king Boramjee (or Noramjee) captured Chittore, the king and his brother carrying with them the images of Chanrassig Wangchhyung and his wife, retired to Kang Tesi..... The royal brothers at the end of their pilgrimage in Tibet returned to Nepál, carrying with them the image of Dol-Ma. There, the elder brother happened to obtain the principality of Júmlang, and the younger brother, more fortunate, the kingdom of Nepál. The latter, after reigning several years, abdicated the throne and went to Southern India, where he obtained the chieftainship of a large principality."

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I for 1887.

The PRESIDENT said :—In the paper by Babu Sarat Chandra Dás that has just been read there is much of interest to those engaged in investigating the history and geography of Tibet, so much indeed that I should not care to detain you even with a part of all that it suggests. With the assistance of the paper, and the notes of General Cunningham, Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, Lieut. H. Strachey, the surveyors of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Father Desgodins, Captain Giles, and some collected in Kumaon, on the borders of Nari-Khorsum, the *Stod Mngah-ri skor-gsum* of the paper, we might now be able to give a reasonable account of Tibetan geography did time and opportunity permit. The country to which the name Tibet is now applied appears in the Chinese annals of the Yang dynasty in the seventh century as T'ufan which should be read Tu-po; the character for '*fan*' being phonetic with the two sounds '*fan*' and '*po*.' In the records of the eleventh century, it is known as T'u-pot'é, in which the latter syllable represents 'Po' or 'Bod,' and hence the Indian Bhot. The European name is derived from the Mongol in the form Tbt, or Tibt (Tibet), which occurs in the travels of the merchant Sulaiman so early as 851 A. D., and is evidently derived from the Chinese T'u-pot'é. During the Ming dynasty, the name was changed to Wussü-tsang, from the two principal divisions *dVus* and *gTsang*, hence the modern name Weitsang by which it is known to the Chinese. The word *hsi* or 'western' is also applied to the country; hence *hSi-tsang* and *tSi-fan*, and the people are called Tupote and Tangkute.

The countries bordering on Tibet are *rGya-nak*, or 'great black' (China), that in which the people are usually clothed in black (*nak*): *rGya-gar* or India, where white (*gar*) is the usual clothing: *rGya-ser*, the great yellow (*ser*) or Russia: *hJang* or north-western Tibet: *Mon*,* the entire Indian Himálaya, and the remainder as in the paper. Amongst the lakes mentioned *Maphamgyu-mtsho* is the Mánasarovara lake so well-known in Sanskrit literature, and which lies to the north of Kumaon: it is called also *mTsho ma-dros-pa* in the Tibetan books. Tibet has three divisions:—(a) *sTod-mngah-ri skhor-gsum* or Little Tibet, the Nári-khorsum of our maps: (b) *dVus* and *gTsang* or Tibet proper, the U-tsang of our maps: and (c) *mDo*, *Khams* and *sGang* or Khamyul, Great Tibet on the east. Nari-khorsum is divided into three Provinces, *sTag-mo Ladvags* to the west; *Guge-buhrang* (Purang) in the middle and *Mang-yul* along the Nepál frontier. According to Strachey, '*nari*' signifies 'clear' or 'pure,' an appellation probably due to the fine air and water of the country, and '*khorsum*' signifies the three countries or tracts into which the province is divided. *sTag-mo Ladvags* was for-

* A male native of Kumaon is called *Mon-pa* by the Húniyas, and a female *Mon-mo*.

merly known as Maryul, and includes Ladák and Balti, in which are *sLes-mkhar*, the fort (*khar*) of Le, and the forts of *sBe-thub* and *Khri-se* (in Purik), besides others. In Guge-Purang, is the great mountain Kang Tesi, the Kailás of the Indians, and the sacred lake Mánasarovara. Hence also arise the four great rivers so frequently mentioned in Sanskrit and Chinese literature. In the great Chinese map, prepared by order of Khian-loung, the four corners or gates of the Mána lake are called the lion, elephant, horse and ox gates: *Toui-gochal* on the east; *Ghiou-ourgou* on the south; *Arabko* on the west and *Dadza-loung* on the north. The Pandit explorers give the names *Singh-gi-chu* or *Singh-gi-khamba* or *Singh-gi-kha* to the Indus, the *Senge khabab* of this paper: *Langjan-khamba* to the Satlaj: *Tamjan-khamba* to the Brahmaputra, the *Tsang-po* of this paper: and *Mabja-khamba* to the montane waters of the Karnáli or Ghágra, the *Mab-chya khabab* of this paper. Gerard calls the Satlaj, the *Lang-zhing-choo* and J. Cunningham gives the name *Langchin kabab*. 'Sing' is lion, 'lang' is bull (not elephant which in Tibetan is called 'great bull'), 'mam' is peacock and 'ta' is horse: 'ka' means mouth, and 'bab' means 'issuing from' so that the names agree with the legend describing these rivers as issuing from the mouths of a lion, bull, peacock, and horse.

The traditional report as to the great size of *mTsho Mapham* in former times is probably due to the legend that its area formerly included the neighbouring lake *mTsho Lagan* (or *Lagran m-tsho* as it is called in this paper), the Rákhas Tál of Sanskrit literature. Amongst the affluents of *mTsho Lagan* is the river *La mtsho*, the *Lja-chhu* of the paper, which rises from the south face of Kailás (Kang Tesi) close above Gángri and soon develops into a considerable stream. The pool on the pilgrim track around Mánasarovara, called Gauri-kund by the Indians, is probably the same as the Tibetan *hThúng-grol*, the fountain that gives salvation to all who drink thereof. Both the lake and the mountain and their vicinity are sacred to both Buddhists and Hindus. The circuit of the mountain takes a couple of days to perform, and there are four monasteries on the way:—Nindi the residence of the Lhoba Lama, Didiphu, Jungdulphu, and Gyanktang in Gángri. The *parikrama*, or circumambulation, of the lake takes from 4 to 5 days, and is marked by eight monasteries:—Tokar, Gusur, Ju, Jakyab, Langbuna, Bundi, Sárá-lung and Nunukhar. As observed in the paper, the Hindus worship the places and marks of the presence of a deity as representing Mahádeo, in his various forms, whilst the Buddhists refer these places to their Bodhisattwas.

Guge-Purang is governed by the two Garpuns of upper and lower Gar. These act jointly together and form a board for the administration

of civil affairs called '*Lankya*.' The senior is called *Urku-gang*, abbreviated usually to *U-gang*, and the junior is styled *Urku-wah* or *U-wuh*. Both reside at Gar-toh or Gar-tod (upper Gar), also called Gar-yársa, or the summer abode (*yar*, 'heat' or 'summer') to distinguish it from Gar-gunsa, the winter abode (*gun*, 'cold' or 'winter'). The first is situate on the left bank of the southern branch of the Indus, and the second two or three days' journey down the river further north-west. In Gar-yársa the whole population live in tents and in winter migrate to Gar-gunsa, where there are but three large and eight small houses. Under the Garpuns are the Jangpuns or governors of districts, and the Makhpuns or headmen of circles or groups of villages. In Guge-Purang, or as it is more generally called Nari, there are four Jangpuns:—(1), at Ruduk in charge of the communications with Ladák: (2), at Tsáparang in Guge, in charge of the communications and trade with Bisáhr, Nilang and Mána: (3), at Dába in Guge, in charge of those with Níti and Juhár, and (4), at Takla-khar in Purang, in charge of those with Dárma and Byáns, and with Humla in Nepál. The four districts are:—(1) Ruduk, comprising Ruduk proper on the Ladák frontier; No, to the north of Ruduk, and the salt mines in part; (2), the divisions of Gar, and upper and lower Seng, about the upper waters of the Satlaj, Gar-namru, and Tashikang; (3), Guge has Dába, Tsáparang, Rong-ohung and Chumurti; and (4), Purang has Bongba, Hor-ba, Kangri and Purang. Both Garpuns and Jungpuns are appointed from Lhása, and have a tenure of office for three years, after which they are relieved and return to give an account of their stewardship. Besides them, there is a commissioner of revenue in charge of the tea-monopoly called Lung-chung-pun, whose duty it is to assess the amount of tea to be taken by each district at a fixed price; and a contractor for the gold mines called Sarpun who manages those mines. There are also territorial divisions under native chiefs (*Pun*) called Pun-kágs of which Strachey gives a list.

In Nari there are four chief monasteries presided over by abbots of the Gelukpa sect,—in Ruduk, Rabgyaling, Tholing or Thoding of the paper, and Shebiling. The king Srong-tsan Gampo of the paper is also an historical personage who reigned in 630-50 A. D., and was a great conqueror, a religious reformer, and the pioneer of civilisation in Tibet. He is one with the Chitlungstan of the Chinese annals who removed his seat of government to Lhása and married a daughter of the Emperor of China. In the same annals we find an interesting account of the early history of Tibet. Hutipusiyeh was chief of the Fa-chiang, to whose family belonged Fanni or Supnyeh who was a boy in 414 A. D., and succeeded in establishing the nucleus of a State in 425 A. D. Amongst his successors was Chitsunglungtsan or Chitlungstan, also called Chisa-

ming and styled Fayehshih. He was a minor when he succeeded the throne in 630 and died in 650 A. D. I have said enough to show you that the paper is deserving of consideration as its statements are supported by independent testimony, so far as I have been able to examine them, and I only wish that I had time to continue the investigation which I commend to others more qualified for the task, promising that some labour and care will be amply rewarded.

4. *On some new species of Ficus from New Guinea.*—By GEORGE KING, M. B., LL. D., Superintendent Royal Botanical Gardens, Singapore.

(Abstract.)

The first portion of this paper is occupied by an outline of a rearrangement of the species of the large genus *Ficus*. The sections into which it is proposed to arrange the Indo-Malayan species are seven in number, the characters of these sections being founded on the structure and arrangement of the flowers. Two of the sections are proposed for the first time, the characters of the other five sections which are not new are modified so as to fit into the new arrangement. The remaining part of the paper is occupied by descriptions of sixteen new species of *Ficus* collected during recent explorations in New Guinea by Signor Beccari and Mr. H. O. Forbes.

5. *Description of some new Hemipterous insects belonging to the genus Chrysocoris, Hahn.*—By E. T. ATKINSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

CHRYSOCORIS ATRIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Closely allied to *C. hypomelena*, Voll. from Borneo, differs in the markings on the thorax and in the entire venter being almost wholly deep black. Brassy-green, irrorated golden, shining, closely punctured: head beneath and feet lighter brassy-green, very shining: venter deep black, smooth, slightly shining. Head much inclined, obtusely triangular, rounded at the apex; except the tylus, irrorated golden: eyes, ocelli, antennæ and rostrum, black; 3-5 joints of antennæ somewhat flattened; rostrum reaching almost the apex of the second ventral segment, extremity of tip brownish: thorax with three black spots towards the anterior margin, the lateral subovate-oblong, transverse, impressed, smoothish, the median irregularly triangular, smallest; towards the posterior margin three larger spots, of which the lateral oblong, longitudinal, and the median obtusely triangular, smallest; lateral margins reflexed, a very small black spot on the slightly prominulous posterior angles: scutellum with the basal elevation smooth, shining,

and with seven black spots; on each side three lateral, of which the two first are ovate-oblong, transverse, and the third is somewhat rounded posteriorly, also one subbasal median, obtusely-triangular, having its apex pointing hindwards. Head beneath and pectus very bright, shining, brassy-green; antennæ black: entire venter intensely black, smooth, slightly shining; barely traces, under the microscope in the sun, of a slightly purplish limbus and a slightly brassy-green margin to the stigmata: feet blackish, femora tinted brassy-green towards the apex; tibiæ finely ciliated, externally of a blue-steel colour. Long 14; breadth of pronotum, 8 mill.

Example from Dehli.

CHRYSOCORIS ANDAMANENSIS, n. sp.

Above deep blue turning into purplish or into green, or green, shining, deeply and densely punctured: eyes and ocelli brown: antennæ black, basal joint flavescent (except the apex): rostrum flavescent, reaching posterior coxæ: thorax densely punctured, transversely sulcate before the middle, with a broad smooth band close to anterior border, marked by three black, oblong, transverse spots, also between the band and the base, three large, longitudinal, black spots of which the median is triangular with its apex pointing forwards; margins slightly reflexed, posterior angles slightly prominulous and blackish: scutellum with a semicircular basal elevation, smooth, immaculate; three rounded spots on each side, of which the last is the largest, and a linear longitudinal median basal streak, black; broad apical limbus bright orange: body beneath flavescent, sides of pectus, stigmata, and transverse streaks therefrom on anterior margin of each segment on both sides, apex of femora and tibiæ externally, steel-blue; anal segment violet-black. Easily distinguished by its size and the broad, orange, apical limbus of the scutellum. Long, 17; breadth of pronotum, 9 mill.

The Indian Museum possesses a long series from the Andaman Islands.

CHRYSOCORIS VIRIDIS, n. sp.

Allied to *C. purpureus*, Westw. Above light brassy-green, densely punctured: antennæ black, basal joint brown, rostrum almost reaching apex of second ventral segment: head and pronotum irrorated golden, the latter with a smoother transverse band close to, and parallel with anterior margin, and bearing slight traces of three blackish spots, also traces of three median distant spots, lateral margins slightly reflexed, posterior angles slightly prominulous: scutellum with a steel-blue, smooth, semicircular, basal elevation; on each side, three smallish black spots, the basal resting

on the basal elevation, no distinction of spots marked. Larvae 1 very active, fluorescent during the day, in the shade of rocks, moss, &c. &c. a greenish black, iridescent green, base of anal segment, slight black, in black spot on basal segment, less somewhat iridescent, area of femora, etc., color externally, iridescent green. Larvae 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

From the Pacific.

CERYTODONTES TIGRA, Fabr. Var. *maculata* n. sp.

Above shining green: eyes brown: antennae black: prothorax with the lateral margins much elevated, somewhat broadly rounded, edged black, anteriorly with a transverse row of three black spots of which the median is largest, triangular, having its apex pointing backward, three black spots arranged in form of a triangle at the posterior angles, sometimes but two, and then with the basal margin black, on which rests a median triangular spot with its apex turning forwards and meeting the triangular median spot of the anterior row: scutellum without a basal elevation, no discal spot, three black spots on each side and one at the apex: body beneath entirely brassy-green, tinted violet or steel blue, especially on the pectus, a small median transverse patch on the anterior margin of each segment, also the stigmata and base of anal segment, violet black: feet of a steel blue, tibiae internally mottled ferruginous. Long. 11-12 mill.

The Indian Museum has a long series from the Nicobar Islands.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in December last.

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- . The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XX, No. 118, December, 1886.
- . The Publisher's Circular,—Vol. XLIX, Nos. 1180 and 1181.
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- New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXII (3rd series), No. 190, October, 1886.
- Paris. L' Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Tome CIII, Nos. 14—18; et Tables, Tome CI.
- . Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Tome IX (6^{me} série), Octobre, 1886.
- . Journal des Savants,—Octobre, 1886.
- . Revue Critique,—Tome XXII, Nos. 41—45.
- . Revue des Deux Mondes,—Tome LXXVIII, Nos. 2 et 3.
- . Revue de Linguistique,—Tome XIX, No. 4.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1887.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 2nd February, 1887 at 9 P. M.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., President, in the Chair.

According to the Bye-Laws of the Society the President ordered the voting papers to be distributed for the election of Officers and Members of Council for 1887; and appointed Messrs. Gay and Wood-Mason, Scrutineers.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1886.

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal have the honour to submit the following Report on the state and progress of the Society's affairs during the past year.

Member List.

During the year under review 24 gentlemen were elected Ordinary Members of the Society, 17 Members withdrew, 5 died, 10 were removed from the List in accordance with Rule 38, 1 in accordance with Rule 9, and the names of two gentlemen who had ceased to be Members in 1884, but whose names had been continued on the List for 1885, were also removed. The total number of Members, therefore, at the close of 1886 was 319, against 328 at the end of the preceding year. Of these 93 were Resident, 142 Non-Resident, 18 Foreign, 16 Life, 48 Absent from India, and 2 Special Non-Subscribing Members, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows the fluctuations in the number of Ordinary Members for the past 6 years :—

YEAR.	PAYING.				NON-PAYING.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Re-sident.	Non-Re-sident.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Life.	Ab-sent.	Special Non-Subscribing.	TOTAL.	
1881	110	168	17	295	14	40	1	55	356
1882	101	155	18	274	15	47	1	63	337
1883	100	142	18	266	15	47	1	63	323
1884	102	157	12	271	15	39	1	55	326
1885	105	161	13	279	16	34	1	51	330
1886	93	142	18	253	16	48	2	66	319

The 5 Ordinary Members who died during the year were Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, Mr. J. Holdsworth Fisher, Babu Ráj Krishna Mukherji, and Dr. J. E. N. Wise. The 2 Special Non-Subscribing Members are Mr. V. Ball and Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen, in accordance with recommendation of Council, confirmed by the General Meeting.

Among the Honorary Members there were two deaths, namely, of Mr. Edward Thomas, F. R. S., and of Mr. A. Grote. Their number now stands at 27. Notices of the life and labours of Mr. Thomas by the President and by Dr. Mitra were published in the Proceedings for April.

Among the Corresponding Members, intimation of the death of Mr. R. von Schlagintweit of Giessen was received. Their number now stands at 13.

Among the Associate Members there were two deaths,—those of Mr. J. Schaumburgh and of the Rev. C. H. Dall. There was one election—that of Babu Sarat Chandra Dás, C. I. E., in recognition of his attainments as a Tibetan scholar. Their number now stands at 8.

Indian Museum.

Two Copper Sheets received from the Deputy Commissioner of Buldáná were transferred to the Indian Museum.

Two vacancies in the office of Trustee having occurred owing to the resignations of Mr. F. E. Pargiter and of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Dr. R. Mitra and Mr. E. Gay were appointed to replace them as Trustees on behalf of the Society.

Finance.

The Accounts of the Asiatic Society are shown in the Appendix under the usual heads.

Statement No. 8 contains the Balance Sheet of the Asiatic Society, and of the different Funds administered through it.

The Budget for the year under review was estimated at the following figures:—Receipts Rs. 15,900; Expenditure Rs. 15,575. The Actuals were found to be:—Receipts, Rs. 15,133-11-8; Expenditure, Rs. 17,974-7-7.

The Receipts thus show a decrease of Rs. 766-4-4, and the Expenditure an increase of Rs. 2,399-7-7, on the Budget Estimate.

The falling off in the Receipts is due mainly to the Subscriptions, the amounts realized under that head falling short of the estimate by nearly Rs. 700. This is accounted for partly by the large number of Members absent from India, and paying no subscriptions during absence—the number being 48 against 34 in the preceding year; and partly by the large number of withdrawals of Members that took place in the first quarter of the year,—the number being 8 out of a total of 17 withdrawals during the whole year.

The increase in the Expenditure is entirely due to Extraordinary payments not provided for in the Estimate. These fall under two heads: first, a payment of Rs. 2,293-0-3 made for the publication of Moore's Catalogue of Atkinson's Lepidoptera, Part III, towards meeting which Government Securities to the amount of Rs. 1,500 were sold out; and secondly, the amount of Rs. 403-11-0 classed under the head of "Extraordinary Miscellaneous," consisting of Rs. 150 paid for auditing the Society's Accounts, and of Rs. 253-11-0 written off the accounts of the late Assistant Secretary at his death.

The Actual Ordinary Expenditure has been Rs. 15,277-12-4, showing a saving on the estimated expenditure of about Rs. 300, which sum has gone towards meeting a portion of the extraordinary charges above enumerated. The amount of Ordinary Expenditure above stated also covers a sum of Rs. 393 under the heading "Building" for which the Budget Estimate had provided only Rs. 50. It also covers an excess of actual over estimated expenditure under the heading "Books," amounting to Rs. 682. The estimate under that heading for the ensuing year, has not, however, been increased, owing to a reduction having been effected in the number of publications subscribed for.

The Budget Estimate for 1887 shows few changes. On the *Receipts* side:—the estimate under the heading "Subscriptions" is based upon the actuals of the last year; the amount under the heading "Interest on Investments" has been reduced by Rs. 200, owing to the sale of Government Securities noticed above; and the amount under the heading "Sale of Periodicals" is set down at half that estimated in the last Budget, as the latter had to take into account the sales effected through

Messrs. Trübner and Co. during two years (1884-85). On the *Expenditure* side:—the amount under the heading “Books” is also set down at half that estimated in the preceding year, for the same reason, with regard to purchases of books effected through the same agency. The adjustment of these Accounts was completed in September last, thus leaving only one year’s Accounts to be provided for in the present Budget; also, the actual expenditure on the Journal, Part I having been Rs. 1,075-9-0 and on Journal, Part II, Rs. 2,761-10-4, and the experience of the last four years showing that it was difficult to estimate the division of the expenditure on the two Parts, the present estimate provides for both under the same heading, the total of the two amounts remaining unaltered.

The Budget Estimate for 1887 is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	Rs.	7,000	0	0
Sale of Periodicals	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
						14,200	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	4,000	0	0
Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Stationery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
Freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Coins	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Journal, Part I	...	...	...	...	...	}	4,200	0	0
„ Part II	...	...	...	...	...
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
Printing Circulars	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
						13,816	0	0	

London Agency.

The statement furnished by Messrs. Trübner and Co. of their account with the Society for 1885, showed a debit Balance of £107-8-8½; towards meeting which a remittance of £100 was made in September last. This unusually large and unfavourable balance was chiefly due to payments made by Messrs. Trübner for Plates for the Journal, Part II, amounting to £91-12-0.

The sales of the Society's Publications effected by them during 1885 amounted to £49-5-9; and of the Bibliotheca Indica to £59-9-3.

The numbers of copies of parts of the Journal, of the Proceedings, and of the Bibliotheca Indica sent to Messrs. Trübner and Co. during 1886 for sale were 481, 300, and 1,659 respectively.

Eleven Invoices of Books purchased and of Publications of various Societies sent in exchange were received during 1886. The value of the Books purchased amounted to £106-19-3.

Library.

The total number of printed volumes or parts of volumes added to the Library, during the year was 2,281, of which 895 were purchased and 1,386 were presented.

A manuscript of the *Tárikh-i-Firoz Sháhi* was presented to the Society by the Royal Asiatic Society of London on behalf of the late Mr. Edward Thomas.

Four Catalogues of the Sanskrit, the Arabic and Persian, the Tibetan, and the Burmese Manuscripts are in progress.

Publications.

There were published during the year ten Numbers of the Proceedings containing 181 pages of letter-press; three Numbers of the Journal, Part I, containing 203 pages of letter-press and 9 Plates; and three Numbers of the Journal, Part II, containing 298 pages of letter-press and 11 Plates; and a fourth, bringing up the number of pages of matter and of plates for the year to a total of 412 and 19 respectively, is in type and will be issued shortly.

Stock was taken towards the end of the year of the Publications for sale in the Store Room consisting of the Society's Publications and the Bibliotheca Indica.

Building.

The expenditure on the building during the year was Rs. 393; of which Rs. 378 was for renewing beams and burgahs in the roof over the staircase, and Rs. 15 for refixing a lightning conductor.

Coin Cabinet.

During the year under review, 129 Coins were added to the Cabinet, of which all, with the exception of 2 copper coins presented by Rái Shyám Bahádúr of Chapra, were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. Of these 117 were from the Bengal Presidency, and 10 from the Bombay Presidency. No coins were received from Madras, and there were no purchases. Of the 117 coins acquired in the Bengal Presidency, 3 were of gold, 95 of silver, and 19 of copper; detailed descriptions of which are given in the Society's Proceedings for January, February, April, June, July, November and December.

The 10 coins presented by the Government of Bombay consist of 1 gold coin of Aurangzib, 2 gold Hún coins of Bijápur, and of 2 coins of Aurungzib, 2 of Sháh Jehán, 1 of Alamgir, 1 of Muhammad Sháh and 1 of Farrokh Sí, all of silver.

Office of the Secretaries.

Mr. J. Wood-Mason continued as Natural History Secretary throughout the year.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle left India on leave in June, when the duties of Philological Secretary were divided amongst three gentlemen, Mr. J. Beames, Mr. A. Hogg, and Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, who took charge of the Journal, Part I, the Coins, and the Bibliotheca Indica respectively. Mr. Beames resigned in August when Mr. H. Beveridge took his place, and has since continued in charge of the Journal, Part I.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter resigned the General Secretaryship in February, and Mr. H. M. Percival was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. F. W. Peterson continued as Treasurer till March, when, on his leaving India, his duties were taken up by the General Secretary.

Mr. J. F. Duplessis, the Assistant Secretary, died in February and Mr. H. Ronaldson was appointed in his place in March, the Assistant Librarian carrying on the current duties in the interim.

Mr. J. H. Elliott has continued to hold the post of Assistant Librarian, and Babu Nitya Gopál Bose that of Cashier, throughout the year.

Babu Jogindra Náth Tarkachudámani continued as Pandit of the Oriental Library till October, when his services were dispensed with, and Babu Hari Mohan Mukherji appointed on probation to the vacancy. Babu Amritalál Dás resigned the post of Copyist in September, and was succeeded by Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterji.

Bibliotheca Indica.

Thirty-eight fasciculi were published during the year, of which eleven were in the Arabic-Persian Series, and twenty-seven in the Sanskrit Series. They belong to nineteen different works, of which four are in the

Arabic-Persian, and fifteen in the Sanskrit Series. There were no new publications in the former Series, whilst in the latter there were two, viz., *Aśvavaidyaka* and *Vṛihannāradya Purāṇa*.

In the annual report of the preceding year (p. 16) it had been estimated that 48 fasciculi would be published in the course of the ensuing year, at a probable cost of Rs. 20,736. The actual out-turn has been 38 fasciculi. The expenditure out of the Oriental Publication Fund during the year (exclusive of a payment of Rs. 1,963-6-1 for Racks) amounted to Rs. 15,870-4-4, which sum includes Printing charges for 43 fasciculi and Editing charges for 34 fasciculi, and gives an average cost of Rs. 401 per fasciculus. For the year 1887 the out-turn may be reckoned at 45 fasciculi. These at the above average rate will cost Rs. 18,045. The average income calculated on the receipts of the last six years is Rs. 13,068, which gives an excess of estimated expenditure over income of Rs. 4,977, towards meeting which there is a Balance of Rs. 16,943.

The Editorship of the *Tārīkh-i-Budāuni* has been transferred from Maulavi Abul Khair Mahomed Siddik to Syed Shamsul Hudá, Professor, Calcutta Madrasa.

Dr. R. Sen has been appointed to take up the translation of the *Súsruta* in place of the late Dr. U. C. Dutt.

Of the following works of which fasciculi have appeared in previous years no fasciculi were published during the year under review :—

1. *TABAQÁT-I-NÁSIRÍ* (Index of Persons and places). 2. *PRÁKRITA LAKSHANA* (English translation and notes). 3. *KÁTANTRA* (Introduction). 4. *KATHÁ SARIT SÁGARA* (Index of subject and names). 5. *SÚSRUTA SAMHITÁ* (English translation with notes). 6. *MÍMÁMSA DARŚANA* (Text). 7. *KÁLA MÁDHAVA* (Text). 8. *ĀPASTAMBA ŚRAUTA SÚTRA*. (Text.)

Of the following works sanctioned in previous years no fasciculi have as yet appeared :—

1. *BRIHADDEVATÁ* (Text). 2. *PRÁKRITÁDHÁYA* (Text and Translation). 3. *CHARAKA* (English translation with notes). 4. *NAQÁID* (Text). 5. *NYÁYA VÁRTAKA* (Text). 6. *VEDÁNTA SÚTRA*, Commentaries on (Text). 7. *YOGINÍ TANTRA* (Text). 8. *KARANA GRANTHA* (Text). 9. *TÁRÍKH-I-YÁMANÍ* (English translation with notes). 10. *ASHṬA SAHASRIKÁ PRÁJÑA PÁRAMITÁ* (Text). 11. *JÑÁTÁ DHARMA-KATHÁ* and *VIPÁKA SÚTRA* (Text). 12. *SADDHARMA PUṆḌARÍKA* (Text). 13. *SAT-SAI* (Text). 14. *GADYA KUSUMÁNJALÍ* (Text). 15. *VARÁHA PURÁṆA* (Text). 16. *AL TABRÍZÍ* (Text). 17. *TUZAK-I-JEHÁNGÍRÍ* (Text).

The following new works have been sanctioned during the year for publication :—

A. *Arabic-Persian Series.*

1. *TÁRIKH-I-FIROZ SHÁHI* of Shamshi Shirán, to be edited by Maulavi Lutf-ur Rahmán :—

B. *Sanskrit Series.*

2. *MÁRKANDEYA PURÁNA*, to be translated by Mr. F. E. Pargiter.
3. *SWAYAMBHU PURÁNA*, to be edited by Babu Haraprashád Sástri.
4. *BAUDHÁYANIYA SRAUTA SUTRA* and *HIRANYAKESIN SRAUTA SUTRA*, to be edited by Dr. Hillebrandt.
5. *ADVAITA-BRAHMA-SIDDHI* by Sadánand Yáti of Kashmir, to be edited by Pandit Váman Islámpurkar of Oodeypur.
6. *MADANA PÁRAJITÁ*—a standard digest of the Smritis,—to be edited by Professor Madhusudan Tarkaratna.
7. *ANIRUDDHA'S COMMENTARY*, with extracts from the glosses of Vedánta Mahádeva, to be edited by Dr. R. Garbe.

The following is a detailed list of the publications issued during 1886.

A. *Arabic-Persian Series.*

1. *ISÁBAH* edited by Maulavi Abdul Hai of the Calcutta Madrasa, Nos. 253, 254, 255, 256 (Old Series) Fasc. XXX, Vol. II, No. 9, and Fasc. XXXIX, XXXI, XXXII, Vol. III, Nos. 9, 10, 11, total *four* fasciculi.
2. *AKBARNÁMAH*, by Abul Fazl-i-Mulárah-i-Allami; edited by Maulavi Abdur Rahím, Professor, Calcutta Madrasa; Nos. 564, 565, 571, 572, Vol. III, Fasc. VIII, IX, total *two* fasciculi.
3. *MUNTAKHAB-UT-TAWÁRÍKH*, by Abdul Qádir Bin-Malúk Sháh, known as Al-Bádaóní, translated from the original Persian by W. H. Lowe, M. A., Hebrew Lecturer, Christ's College, Cambridge, No. 569, Fasc. IV, total *one* fasciculus.
4. *THE ZAFARNÁMAH*, by Mauláná Sharfuddin Ali Yazdi, edited by Maulavi Muhammad Ilahidád, late Professor, Calcutta Madrasa, Nos. 563, 570, 576, 581, Fasc. III, IV, V, VI, total *four* fasciculi.

B. *Sanskrit Series.*

5. *CHATURVARGA CHINTÁMANI*, by Hemádri, edited by Pandits Yogesavara Smritiratna and Kámákhyánatha Tarkaratna, Nos 561, 579, 594, Vol. III, Part I, Fasc. XIII, XIV, XV. Total *three* fasciculi. This is an exhaustive work on Hindu ritual, compiled in 1182 Sakábdá (1260 A. D.), and containing numerous quotations from earlier works thus affording an important key to the determination of their chronology. The first and second khandas of this work have been already

published, but for want of MSS. from which to edit them, the third and fourth khandas have been passed over, and the fifth has been now taken up for publication.

6. *NIRUKTA*, with Commentaries, edited by Pandit Satyavrata Sāmaśramī, Nos. 568, 580, 583, Vol. III, Fasc. IV, V; VI, Nos. 593, 596, Vol. IV, Fasc. I, II. Total *five* fasciculi, of which three complete the third volume, and two begin the fourth. This work is the highest authority in all philological questions connected with the Vedas. The text is accompanied by the excellent Commentary of Durgácháryya, to which the editor has appended an exhaustive index of all the words found in the text.

7. *STHAVIRĀVALĪ-CHARITRA* OR *PARISISHTA PARVA*, being an appendix of the *Trishasthi Salākā-Purusha-Charita*, by Hemachandra, edited by Dr. Hermann Jacobi, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Riel, No. 591, Fasc. IV. Total *one* fasciculus. This completes the work, which is an appendix to the *Trishasthisalākāpurusha Charita*, an important Jaina work, throwing considerable light on Jaina religious life in India. The editor is now engaged in giving very valuable information both in Sanskrit and in Prākṛit regarding the great teachers of Jainism, in the form of Appendices to this work.

8. *PARĀŚARA SMṚITI*, edited by Pandit Chandrakānta Tarkālankāra, No. 567, Fasc. V, Total *one* fasciculus.

9. *TATVA CHINTĀMAṆI*, edited by Pandit Kāmākhyānātha Tarkaratna, Nos. 573, 590, Fasc. IV, V. Total *two* fasciculi. This work is generally called the *Mūla* or "original work" upon the Nyāya philosophy as taught in the Schools of Mithilā and of Bengal. The text is accompanied by the gloss of Mathurā.

10. *KŪRMA PURĀṆA*, a system of Hindu Mythology and Tradition, edited by Pandit Nilmani Mukhapādhāya, Professor, Presidency College, No. 589, Fasc. II. Total *one* fasciculus. This work, one of a body dealing with the system of Hindu mythology and tradition, represents a later phase of Paurānika development than the Vishnu, Vāyu, and Agni Purānas.

11. *VIVĀDARATNĀKARA*, a digest of Laws relating to jurisprudence; edited by Pandit Dinanāth Vidyālankāra, Nos. 588, 592, Fasc. III, IV. Total *two* fasciculi. This is a Digest of Hindu Law, both Civil and Criminal, as taught in the Mithilā School.

12. *NĀKADA SMṚITI*, one of the standard authorities in Hindu Law, edited by Dr. Julius Jolly, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Wurzburg, Nos. 566, 595, Fasc. II, III, Total *two* fasciculi. This completes the work, which is a high authority on Hindu Law, quoted and explained in almost all the principal digests.

The edition is enriched with extracts from digests bearing on the text.

13. **MANU TĪKĀ SANGRAHA** or extracts from various Commentaries on Manu's Law Book, edited by Professor Jolly, No. 584, Fasc. II. Total *one* fasciculus. This work consists of extracts from six of the principal commentaries on the text of Manu, designed to explain that text, and accordingly rejecting all controversial matters abounding in the commentaries.

14. **SĀNKHĀYANA ŚRAUTA SŪTRA**, edited by Dr. Alfred Hillebrandt, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Breslau, No. 585, Vol. I, Fasc. III. Total *one* fasciculus. This is an important work of the Śrauta class of ritual of the Sānkhāyana School of the Krishna Yajur Veda. The present fasciculus brings the first volume to a close and contains the first instalment of an exhaustive Index of words in that volume compiled by the editor.

15. **UVĀSUGADAŚĀO**, the seventh Āṅga of the Jains, on the rules of conduct of Jain laymen, edited by Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, No. 578, Fasc. II. Total *one* fasciculus. This has been a most difficult work to edit. The Prākṛita text is accompanied by the excellent Sanskrit Commentary of Abhayadeva. The editor has added a careful translation in English, and enriched the edition with notes. The rubric has been printed in red.

16. **PRITHVĪĀJA RĀSAU**, of Chāṇḍa Bardai in the original old Hindi, edited by Dr. A. F. Rudolph Hoernle, No. 577, Part II, Fasc. V. Total *one* fasciculus, bringing this famous epic down to the end of the thirty-fifth Prastāva.

17. **LALITA-VISTARA**, or Memoirs of the early life of Śākya Sinha, translated from the original Sanskrit by Dr. Rājendralāla Mitra, C. I. E., No. 575, Fasc. III. Total *one* fasciculus. This edition contains valuable notes by the editor at the end of each chapter.

18. **THE ĀŚVA-VAIDYAKA**, a treatise on the diseases of the Horse. Compiled by Jayadatta Śūri, edited by Kavirāj Umesachandra Gupta Kaviratna, Nos. 574, 582, 587, Fasc. I, II, III. Total *three* fasciculi. This is one of the most important Sanskrit works on Veterinary science known to exist in India. Difficult and technical terms have been explained by the editor in footnotes. It is expected the work will be completed early this year.

19. **THE VṚHANNĀRADĪYA PURĀṆA**, edited by Pandit Hṛishikeśa Śāstri, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Nos. 562, 586, Fasc. I and II. Total *two* fasciculi. This work is a Vaiṣṇava Purāṇa in which Viṣṇu occupies the position of the pantheistic Brahma of the Vedānta philosophy.

List of all Societies, Institutions, &c., to which the Publications of the Asiatic Society have been sent during the year, or from which Publications have been received.

* Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, and have sent their publications in return.

† Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, but have sent none in return.

§ Societies, &c., whose publications have been received, but to which nothing has been sent in return.

- * Allahabad :—Editor, Pioneer.
- § American Philological Association.
- * Amsterdam :—Royal Zoological Society.
- * Angers :—Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers.
- * Baltimore :—Johns Hopkins University.
- * Batavia :—Society of Arts and Sciences.
- § ——— :—Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory.
- * ——— :—Kon. Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië.
- * Berlin :—Royal Academy of Sciences.
- § ——— :—Entomologische Zeitschrift.
- † Berne :—Société Suisse d' Entomologie.
- § Birmingham :—Birmingham Philosophical Society.
- * Bombay :—Anthropological Society of Bombay.
- * ——— :—Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * ——— :—Bombay Natural History Society.
- * ——— :—Editor, Indian Antiquary.
- * ——— :—Editor, Times of India.
- * Boston :—Natural History Society.
- * Bordeaux :—L' Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts.
- § ——— :—Société de Géographie Commerciale.
- * ——— :—Société Linnéenne.
- * Brisbane :—Royal Society of Queensland.
- * Brookville :—Society of Natural History.
- * Brunswick :—Verein für Naturwissenschaft.
- * Brussels :—L' Académie Royale des Sciences.
- * ——— :—Musée Royal d' Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.
- * ——— :—Société Entomologique de Belgique.
- * ——— :—Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique.
- * Buda Pest :—Royal Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- * Buenos Aires :—Museo Nacional.
- * ——— :—Academia Nacional de Ciencias de la Republica Argentina.
- * Calcutta :—Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
- * ——— :—Geological Survey of India.

- * Calcutta :—Editor, Englishman.
- * ——— :—Editor, Hindoo Patriot.
- * ——— :—Editor, Indian Daily News.
- * ——— :—Indian Mirror.
- * ——— :—Indian Museum.
- † ——— :—Mahommedan Literary Society.
- * ——— :—Public Library.
- * ——— :—Survey of India.
- * ——— :—Tuttobodhini Shova.
- † ——— :—University Library.
- † Cambridge :—University Library.
- * Cassel :—Der Verein für Naturkunde.
- * Cherbourg :—La Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.
- * Christiania :—University Library.
- * Clinton :—Editor, American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.
- * Colombo :—Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * Copenhagen :—La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
- † Cuttack :—Cuttack Library.
- * Danzig :—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * Dehra Dun :—Great Trigonometrical Survey.
- * Dublin :—Royal Dublin Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Irish Society.
- § ——— :—Geological Society of Dublin.
- * Edinburgh :—Royal Society.
- * ——— :—Scottish Geographical Society.
- § ——— :—Botanical Society.
- * Florence :—Società Italiana di Anthropologia e di Etnologia.
- * ——— :—Société Africaine d' Italie.
- * Frankfurt :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * Geneva :—Société de Physique et d' Histoire Naturelle.
- * Genoa :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
- * Giessen :—Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde.
- * Graz :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein für Styria.
- * Hague :—Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlansch-Indië.
- * Hamburg :—Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburg.
- * Hamilton :—Hamilton Association of Canada.
- * Halle :—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- * ——— :—Die Kais. Leopoldinische-Carolinische Akademie.
- * Harrisburgh :—Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.
- * Havre :—Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre.

- * Helsingfors :—Société des Sciences de Finlande.
- * ——— :—Societas pro Flora et Fauna Fennica.
- § Ithaca (U. S. A.) :—Cornell University.
- * Königsberg :—Die physikalisch-Oekonomische Gesellschaft.
- * Lahore :—Editor, Civil and Military Gazette.
- § Lahore :—Anjuman-i-Panjab.
- † ——— :—Agricultural Society.
- † Leyden :—Royal Herbarium.
- * Liège :—La Société Géologique de Belgique.
- * ——— :—La Société des Sciences.
- § Lille :—Société de Géographie.
- * Liverpool :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * London :—Anthropological Institute.
- * ——— :—Editor, Academy.
- * ——— :—Editor, Athenæum.
- * ——— :—British Museum.
- * ——— :—Geological Society.
- * ——— :—Institute of Civil Engineers.
- * ——— :—Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
- * ——— :—Editor, Nature.
- * ——— :—Linnean Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- * ——— :—Royal Astronomical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Institution.
- * ——— :—Royal Microscopical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Society.
- * ——— :—Society of Telegraph Engineers.
- * ——— :—Statistical Society.
- * ——— :—Zoological Society.
- * Lyons :—La Société d' Agriculture, Histoire Naturelle et Arts Utiles.
- * ——— :—Musée Guimet.
- * ——— :—Le Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle.
- * ——— :—La Société d' Anthropologie.
- § ——— :—La Société de Géographie.
- † Madras :—Literary Society.
- * Madras :—Government Central Museum.
- * Manchester :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- § Melbourne :—Royal Society of Victoria.
- * Moscow :—Société Impériale des Naturalistes.
- * ——— :—Imperial Society of Amateurs of Natural Sciences, Anthropology and Ethnology.

- * Munich :—K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- * ——— :—Editor, Repertorium der Physik.
- † Netherlands :—Royal Society.
- * New Haven :—Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- * ——— :—American Oriental Society.
- * Newport :—Natural History Society.
- * Ottawa :—Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada.
- † Oxford :—Bodleian Library.
- † ——— :—Indian Institute.
- * Paris :—La Société de Géographie.
- * ——— :—Société d' Anthropologie.
- * ——— :—Société Asiatique.
- † ——— :—Bibliothèque Nationale.
- * ——— :—Société Zoologique.
- * ——— :—Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.
- § ——— :—Institution Ethnographique.
- * Philadelphia :—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- § ——— :—American Philosophical Society.
- * Pisa :—Società Toscana de Scienze Naturali.
- § Prague :—K. K. Sternwarte.
- § Rio de Janeiro :—Museo Nacional.
- § Rome :—Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani.
- § ——— :—R. Accademia dei Lincei.
- * St. Petersburg :—Comité Géologique.
- * ——— :—Imperial Library.
- * ——— :—Société Imperiale Russe de Géographie.
- * ——— :—Académie Impériale des Sciences.
- * ——— :—Hortus Petropolitanus.
- * San Francisco :—Californian Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- * Schaffhausen :—Société Entomologique Suisse.
- * Shanghai :—North China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * Simla :—United Service Institution of India.
- * Stettin :—Entomological Society.
- * Stockholm :—Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
- * Sydney :—Royal Society of New South Wales.
- * Toronto :—Canadian Institute.
- * Trieste :—Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali.
- * Turin :—Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
- † Ulwar :—Ulwar Library.
- * Vienna :—Anthropologische Gesellschaft.
- § ——— :—K. K. Central-anstalt für Meteorologie und Erdmagnetismus.

- * Vienna:—K. K. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- * ———:—K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
- * ———:—K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums.
- * ———:—K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
- * ———:—Ornithologische Verein.
- * Washington:—Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture.
- * ———:—Smithsonian Institution.
- § ———:—U. S. Army Signal Service.
- * ———:—United States Geological Survey.
- § ———:—U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- * Wellington:—New Zealand Institute.
- * Württemberg:—Natural History Society.
- * Yokohama:—Asiatic Society of Japan.
- * ———:—German Oriental Society.
- * Zagreb:—Archæological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL. DURING 1886.

January 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

A reply from the Government of Bengal to the Society's recommendation to appoint Dr. Hoernle as a Government representative at the Congress of Orientalists to be held at Vienna in September next, was recorded.

Maulavi Abul Khair Mahomed Sidik resigned the editorship of the *Tárikh-i Budáoni*.

A proposal made by Count Angelo de Gubernatis to erect a marble inscription in the rooms of the Society was declined.

A presentation of a MS. of the *Tárikh-i-Firoz Sháhi* to the Society's Oriental Library by the Royal Asiatic Society, London, on behalf of Mr. Edward Thomas, was acknowledged.

Mr. J. Beames was appointed to the Council.

February 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, having expressed his inability to audit the Society's Annual Accounts for 1885, Mr. J. C. Douglas was asked to undertake the work.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, Maulavi Shamsul Hudá was appointed to the editorship of the *Tárikh-i Budáoni* resigned by Maulavi Abul Khair Mahomed Sidik.

In connection with the Secretary's report on the death of the Assistant Secretary, it was ordered that all payments by the Post Office

to the Society should be received by cheques in favour of the Treasurer only, and that a set of rules be adopted in connection therewith.

An extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India was read with reference to a suggestion offered by the Society that Coins remaining unsold at the Local Mints should, instead of being melted down, be sent to the India Office for public sale, due notice being given to Institutions and individuals in Europe interested in Numismatics.

The Deputy Commissioner of Buldáná District with reference to his letter reporting the find of some Copper Sheets, was requested to send a few specimens of the sheets for inspection, and to keep the rest of the find intact until the Society should have reported upon the pieces sent.

Mr. J. Beames was appointed Joint-Philological Secretary in consequence of Dr. Hoernle's approaching departure from India.

March 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. T. H. G. Moncreiffe was appointed to the Council in place of Mr. A. Simson, about to leave India.

Mr. Medicott was appointed Vice-President in place of Col. J. Waterhouse about to leave India.

Mr. Douglas having expressed his inability to audit the Society's Accounts it was resolved to place Rs. 300 at the President's disposal for securing the services of a professional auditor, and for taking stock.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee Dr. R. Sen was appointed to edit the "Susruta" in place of the late Dr. U. C. Dutt.

The Sub-Committee's recommendation for the erection of four large Racks for the storage of the increasing numbers of the Bibliotheca Indica was approved.

The Sub-Committee's recommendation regarding the better preservation of the Tibetan Zylographs and Burmese MSS. was approved.

The printing of the Tibetan MSS. was sanctioned on the line proposed by the President that the printed texts should be a strict reproduction of the MSS. without at present any attempt at editing or emending.

April 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

With reference to a letter from the Commissioner, Orissa Division, forwarding a transcript of an inscription found on a stone in the Bankur Pass, the Commissioner was requested to furnish a 'squeeze' of the inscription.

An exchange of publications was sanctioned with the K. K. Naturhistorischen Hof-museum, Vienna, the Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein, Frankfurt, and the Bombay Natural History Society.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee Mr. F. E. Pargiter was appointed to publish an English translation of either the Márkandeya Purána or the Kurma Purána.

An application from Pandit Chootia Rama Tewary to publish the Hindi text and an English translation of the "Padmavati" was postponed.

A proposal from the Société de Géographie, Tours, for an exchange of publications was declined.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee Pandit Haraprasád Sástri was appointed to publish the "Svayambhu Purána" an important work from Nepal.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary Maulavi Lutfur-Rahmán was appointed to edit the Táríkh-i-Firoz Sháhi of Shamsi Shirán.

Dr. Mitra was nominated on behalf of the Society as a Trustee of the Indian Museum in place of Mr. F. E. Pargiter leaving India.

An estimate from Messrs. Jessop and Co. for four wrought-iron racks for the storage of the Bibliotheca Indica, amounting to Rs. 1,800, was sanctioned.

The Secretary reported that Messrs. Browne and Lovelock had completed the audit of the Society's Accounts for 1885.

May 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

The President's proposal for the preparation of (1.) a Catalogue of Persian and Arabic MSS. (2.) a Catalogue of Sanskrit and Hindi MSS. (3.) a Catalogue of Tibetan MSS. and (4.) a Catalogue of Burmese MSS. in the Society's Library was sanctioned.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee Professor Madhusudan Tarkaratna was appointed to edit the "Madana Párajítá" a standard digest of the Smritis.

A proposal from the Corresponding Secretary of the Rōmaji Kai (Romanization Society) Takyo, Japan for an exchange of publications was declined.

The Philological Secretary submitted a Catalogue of the Coins belonging to the Society.

An invitation to the Society from the Committee of Organization, for the Seventh International Congress of Orientalists at Vienna, was acknowledged by the President in an autograph letter, informing them that Dr. Hoernle had been appointed to represent the Society at the Congress and soliciting their good offices on behalf of Mr. G. A. Grierson, a member of the Society, who would also attend the Congress.

In view of Dr. Hoernle's departure from India the duties of the Philological Secretary were distributed as follows:—Mr. J. Beames to

have charge of the Journal, Part I; Pandit Haraprasád Sástri of the Bibliotheca Indica; and Mr. A. Hogg, of the Coins.

The President's suggestion that some of the daily newspapers received by the Society should be distributed amongst the Calcutta Hospitals was sanctioned.

July 1st, Ordinary Meeting.

Read a letter from Mr. F. E. Pargiter stating that he had undertaken the translation of the Márkandeya Purána.

An exchange of Publications with the Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Danzig, was sanctioned.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, Dr. Hillebrandt's offer to publish in the Bibliotheca Indica the Baudháyaníya Srauta Sutra and the Hiranyakesin Srauta Sutra, was accepted, on the condition that the publication be not proceeded with by him unless he had three complete MSS. of each work. Dr. Hoernle was permitted by the Council to take with him to Europe such of the MSS. in the Society's Library as might be useful in editing these works.

An application from Mr. E. C. Oliver for the loan of any Chaghatai coins in the Society's Cabinet, could not be complied with.

In reply to a letter from the Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, asking whether the Society would be willing to publish a report by Mr. W. Hoey, with maps and plans, on the excavations and exhumations at Sahet Mahet in the Gondá District, that Government was asked whether they would publish the Maps and Plans, while the Society undertook to publish the Report.

A reprint of the Library rules, with list of presentations corrected up to date, was sanctioned.

Read a letter from the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press agreeing to a reduction in the terms for printing the Journals and Proceedings.

July 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

An application from the Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow, for complete sets of the Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit Series of the Bibliotheca Indica to be supplied to the Museum Library gratis was granted as far as the series were available.

Mr. H. Beveridge was appointed to succeed Mr. Beames as Philological Secretary in charge of the Journal, Part I, on the resignation of the latter.

With reference to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, dated 22nd December 1885 allowing a discount of 25 % in the case of "large

orders" for "Publications" it was decided that "large orders" should mean orders for Rs. 50 and upwards, and "Publications" should mean only the Bibliotheca Indica and not the Proceedings and Journals.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the following periodicals were ordered to be discontinued after the end of the period subscribed for:—Publishers' Circular: Revue des deux Mondes: Edinburgh Review: Quarterly Review: Westminster Review: Hesperos.

As members had not taken advantage of the Library being kept open until 10 P. M. on Thursdays during June and July, the arrangement, tried as an experiment, was to cease from August 1st.

It was ordered that Members on election should be in future informed that a copy of the Library Catalogue was at their disposal if they chose to apply for it.

August 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

An offer from Pundit Lal Trelok Nath Sing of a book named "Bhoobnesh Ank Brakar" on the Construction of Magic Squares, for publication by the Society, was declined.

A suggestion from Mr. F. J. Fleet that Major Kittoe's impression of the Gupta Inscription from Apsar in the Behar District, then in his possession, should be presented by the Society to the India Office in London, was declined.

An application from Mr. H. G. Keene for permission to publish a new edition of Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, which had been brought out by the Society in 1881, was granted on the condition that the publication was to be at Mr. Keene's own expense and sole responsibility.

An examination of the beams over the staircase was ordered.

September 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. T. G. H. Moncreiffe resigned his seat as Member of the Council.

An application from the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for the grant of thirteen specified works in the Bibliotheca Indica to the Jubulpore College was sanctioned.

In accordance with the Minutes of the Members of Council on Mr. A. Grote's letter regarding the publication of Part III of Mr. Moore's papers on the late Mr. Atkinson's Collection of Lepidoptera, the Treasurer stated that in pursuance of instructions, the Bank of Bengal had sold Government Securities of the value of Rs. 1,500 and that the sum £161-6-6 had been remitted to Mr. Grote.

In accordance with the Minutes of the Members of Council regarding a Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. found in a temple at Pooree, and for-

warded to the Society by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, it was ordered that as the MSS. themselves were not for sale, the Catalogue be returned to the Commissioner.

In reply to a letter from Mr. M. D. Karan, Government Pleader, Monghyr, forwarding a facsimile copy of an inscription found on a small rock at the Kashtarun ghat, which he thought if deciphered would throw some light on the history of Monghyr, it was ordered that a facsimile impression be asked for.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, Pandit Váman Sástri Islámpurkar of Odeypore, was appointed to edit the Advaita Brahma Siddhi by Sadánand Yáti of Kashmir.

An offer from Pandit Harináth Dvivedi to edit either the Vedánta Kalpataru (with a Commentary, the Vedánta Kalpataru Parimálá) or the Sanskhepa Shariraka, was declined.

An estimate of Rs. 461-8-0 by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co. for putting new beams over the staircase, was referred to Mr. Medlicott.

October 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

With reference to a letter from the Government of Bombay applying for the loan of twelve specified Sanskrit MSS. on behalf of Lt.-Col. G. A. Jacob, who was engaged in preparing a concordance to the Upanishads, it was ordered that the MSS. be sent on loan to be renewed after twelve months.

An exchange of publications with the Anthropological Society of Bombay was sanctioned.

Mr. Medlicott, with reference to Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co.'s estimate, reported that he had arranged through Mr. W. Girling, for the execution of the repairs at a cost of Rs. 360.

A further examination of the roof of the building was ordered.

November 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

An application from the Kambuliatala Boy's Reading Club to be presented with the Society's Publications, was declined.

The Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, was informed that, according to an estimate furnished from the Surveyor General's office, the total cost of printing the Photographs, Maps and Plans of Mr. Hoey's report at that office would be Rs. 3,264, for 650 copies.

A paper by Pandit M. V. Pandia, Meywár, containing a critical examination of the views of Kaviráj Shyámal Dás on the antiquity, authenticity and genuineness of the epic Prithiráj Rasau commonly ascribed to Chand Bardai, which had been referred to the Philological Committee, was returned to the author.

On the resignation of the Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. D. Waldie was appointed Vice-President, and Mr. E. Gay nominated to a Trusteeship of the Indian Museum, in his place.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a second class passage to China, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 was procured for the Lama who had completed the Catalogue of Tibetan MSS., it being contrary to the Lama's principles to accept money payment for the same.

The printing of the Catalogue of Tibetan MSS, and of the Catalogue of Burmese MSS. with romanized titles, was ordered.

The Office-Bearers and other Members of Council for the next year were proposed.

December 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

At the request of the Government of India, the name of Professor J. Darmesteter, Collège de France, Paris, was added to the list of persons in Europe to whom Catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. are sent.

Read a letter from the Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, offering to subscribe Rs. 1,000 towards the publication of Mr. Hoey's Report, on condition of receiving 150 copies of the work. The proposal was referred for further report to Col. Waterhouse.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, Dr. Garbe was appointed to edit Aniruddha's Commentary with extracts from the glosses of Vedānta Mahādeva.

The Report having been read the President invited the Meeting to put any questions or offer any remarks which any member might think necessary in connection therewith.

No remarks having been offered the President moved the adoption of the Report. The motion was unanimously carried.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Meeting as follows :

Address.

The Society.—In the report of our General Secretary will be found all the information necessary regarding the Society's affairs, and it is not my intention now to review them again. I would merely note that our income about equals our ordinary expenditure, that we have Rs. 142,000 invested, of which Rs. 120,000 forms a close reserve fund, and the balance is available for extraordinary expenditure. From this source, your Council have voted a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for binding books and

have under consideration a proposal for a new manuscript room. These are the two next most pressing needs, a large outlay on iron-racks for storage purposes having been met during 1886. We have also at considerable trouble verified our stock of publications, and our accounts are now audited by professional accountants, as it was found that the time and labour demanded were such as could not reasonably be required from any private member. Before reviewing the work done during the year, I must tender my grateful acknowledgments for the services rendered by the office-bearers of the Society during my tenure of office:—to Mr. H. M. Percival who has carried on the duties of General Secretary and Treasurer during the greater part of the year; to Mr. Wood-Mason for his services as Natural History Secretary, and to Dr. Hoernle, Mr. Beames, Mr. Beveridge, Pandit Hara Prasáda Sástri, and Mr. Hogg, who have at different times aided in the discharge of the various duties appertaining to the office of Philological Secretary. I would therefore call upon you for a vote of thanks to those gentlemen for their voluntary services, afforded in addition to arduous official duties, and without which we could not have succeeded in carrying on the work of the Society. (*Carried unanimously.*)

Obituary.—It has ever been the painful duty of your President to bring more prominently before you on these occasions the names of those whom death has removed from us, and who have done good work through, or for, our Society. I have not been spared in this respect, and it is now my duty to announce the deaths of three distinguished members of our Society during the year, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. James Gibbs, and Mr. Arthur Grote. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, and some account of his life and writings was given at a previous meeting by the President and by Dr. Mitra, and will be found recorded in the Proceedings of the Society. From 1848 to 1884, he contributed numerous papers, on Indian, Indo-Baktrian, Indo-Sassanian, Iranian, and Armenian archæology and numismatics, to the pages of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* and of this Society, and to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Journal of the Numismatic Society* of London, and the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris. He also edited Prinsep's papers on 'Indian Antiquities,' and took a principal part in the international edition of 'Marsden's Numismata Orientalia', besides giving us, in his 'Revenues of the Moghul Empire in India' and 'Chronicles of the Pathán kings of Dehli,' records which must ever remain standard works of reference for Indian history. Mr. James Gibbs was a member of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service, and was an active resident member up to a short time ago. It was only late in 1885 that he published a pamphlet 'On some

rare and unpublished coins of the Pathán and Moghul dynasties of Dehli.' Though his contributions to our Proceedings are neither so numerous nor so important as those of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gibbs's knowledge of the coins of Western India deservedly acquired for him a high reputation as a numismatist, and to this was added a ready disposition to aid others in his favourite pursuit such as is rarely to be met with.

Mr. A. Grote was a member of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service. Born in 1814, he came to India in 1833 and filled successively the offices of Collector of Midnapur, Secretary of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner of the Nadiya Division, and Member of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta. From the year 1852, to 1855, he was Secretary of this Society, from 1856 to 1858, Vice-President, and from 1859 to 1862, President. Those amongst you who had the privilege of his acquaintance will remember the friendly help that he was ever ready to extend to all who needed counsel or encouragement. Mr. Grote retired in 1868, but did not on that account withdraw his interest from our Society and its affairs; for up to a very recent date he was in constant communication with several of our members, and on various occasions showed that in him we had in England a faithful counsellor and warm friend, ever ready when called upon to represent and protect our interests. Nor must I omit to mention the name of the late Babu Rájkrishna Mukharji though but for a short time connected with this Society. He was favourably known as a Bengáli writer, and in his collection of essays, historical and antiquarian, published under the name *Náná prabandha*, showed considerable learning and industry.

Publications:—Journal.—The publications of the Society, as you are aware, are four in number, the Journal Part I representing philology and literature; the Journal Part II representing science; then come the *Proceedings*, containing records of our meetings and many minor papers; and the *Bibliotheca Indica* devoted to the publication of important unpublished Oriental texts and translations thereof. In the first Part of the Journal for 1886 are papers 'On some copper coins of Akbar found in the Kángra district' by Mr. Oliver, on a collection of South Indian coins by Captain Tufnell, on some symbols on the coins of Kunanda by Mr. Theobald, and a fourth list of coins supplementary to those given in Mr. Thomas' *Chronicles of the Pathán kings of Dehli* by our Associate member, Mr. C. J. Rodgers; all of which show that materials for original research still exist in this well-cultivated field. Kaviráj Shyámal Dás of Mewár has given us notes on the Prithiráj-rásau commonly ascribed to Chand Bardái, on the actual birth-day of the Emperor Akbar, and on the Míná tribe of Jájpur in Mewár. The migrations of these Mínás or

Meos eastward to the Duáb and sub-Himálayan districts of the N.-W. Provinces should, when fully examined, throw much light on the early mediæval history of Upper India. In Mr. R. S. Whiteway's place-names in Merwára we have a useful contribution to local topography, and in Mr. Pargiter's notes on the dialect of the Chittagong district, an excellent contribution to the survey of the Indian dialects which we hope soon to see placed on a better and more comprehensive footing. Mr. Oliver's paper on the decline of the Sámánis and the rise of the Ghaznavis in Máwará-un-Nahr and part of Khurásán is illustrated by some hitherto unpublished coins which enable us to fill up some gaps in the scanty records of the past of those regions. Babu Sarat Chandra Dás has also contributed a paper on the Buddhist and other legends about Khoten, the Li-yul of the Tibetans, and the Chandana of the early Indian writers.

In Part II of the Journal, we have contributions by Dr. Barclay on the species of uredine affecting the Himálayan spruce-fir (*Abies smithiana*) and the deodár (*Oedrus deodara*), also descriptions of three new Himálayan primulæ and two species of ilex by G. King, M. B., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens. A very interesting paper by the latter gentleman on some species of *Ficus* from New Guinea gives a new arrangement of the genus and descriptions of seventeen new species. In the domain of Zoology, the invertebrates are, at last, taking the place to which their scientific and economical importance entitle them. We have published during the year, papers on the Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera (butterflies) of Kumaon by an American entomologist, Mr. W. Doherty, and additional notes on new or rare Indian butterflies by the same writer, whilst Mr. de Nicéville also describes and illustrates nine new Indian butterflies chiefly from Sikkim, and, with Mr. Wood-Mason, gives a list of the butterflies of Cachar. Mr. Elwes and Mr. de Nicéville together publish a list of the butterflies of Tavoy, and the latter writer further adds to our knowledge of this popular order of insects by notes on the life-history of some Calcutta species of *Satyrinae*, in which he explains and proves the occurrence of seasonal dimorphism amongst them. Some species are furnished on the underside of the wings, in the broods that are on the wing during the rainy season, with strongly marked and conspicuous ocellated spots, whilst, in the same species, or other species that take their place, during the cold and dry seasons, those markings are obsolete or entirely wanting, and the general tone of coloration is much paler and more leaf-like. No sufficient explanation of this phenomenon has as yet been arrived at, but the fact has been distinctly proved by actual breeding, with the result that several species hitherto considered distinct must be held to be one and the same. Mr. Moore's paper on the Heterocerous Lepidoptera (moths) of Tavoy and

Siam takes up this neglected, because more difficult, section of the order ; and I am glad to be able to state that the third part of the descriptions of 'New Indian Lepidoptera from the collection of the late Mr. W. S. Atkinson' by the same writer is ready for publication.

For the Hymenoptera, we have the second part of a valuable paper by Professor Forel of Zurich on the Indian ants preserved in the Indian Museum, and a paper on the hive-bees indigenous to India and the introduction of the Italian bee by Mr. J. C. Douglas, whose efforts in this direction have been crowned with success. Mr. E. T. Atkinson has completed his descriptive catalogue of the Homopterous section of the Indian Rhynchota with an index to the six parts, which for the first time collects in one place, with some additions and omissions, the original descriptions of all the insects of this section hitherto recorded from India ; he also describes some new species. In his paper on the family *Coccidæ*, the same writer calls attention to a section of the Rhynchota of much economical and commercial value. To it belong the pests of the coffee, tea, and chinchona and the lac-insect that affords the lac-dye and shell-lac of commerce. But little, however, can be accomplished in this direction until we have the services of an expert to devote himself exclusively to the investigation of the life-history of the local insects and the publication of the results, as is done in America by the entomological section of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wood-Mason gives us a paper on the Stomatopod crustaceans preserved in the Indian Museum ; Dr. O. von Möllendorff, German Consul at Manilla, one on the land shells of Perák, and Mr. Hill, of the Muir College, a contribution of considerable value on solar observations at Allahabad.

Proceedings.—In our *Proceedings*, we publish the notices of all acquisitions to our coin cabinet and in addition papers of minor importance. Amongst these, is a learned note by Dr. Mitra on the term '*Ekotibháva*' in which he criticises some statements of Professor F. Max Müller. It should be some satisfaction to the learned doctor that Professor Müller has since acknowledged the value of these criticisms by accepting them. We have also a contribution to meteorological literature in the shape of a notice of snow-measurements taken at Kailung in Lahoul, communicated by Mr. H. F. Blanford. Also the substance of a lecture by Mr. C. Stevens of Brisbane on the Veddahs of Ceylon which gives us much information regarding this little known, and, from an Anthropological point of view, highly interesting people. I understand that we may soon expect a complete account of the Veddahs from a forthcoming work by Mr. C. W. Rosset, who has spent eighteen months amongst them. I would submit that this very brief survey of work done by the Society shows

that in its old age it has lost little of the vigour of its youth, and I congratulate you on the result.

Bibliotheca Indica.—The fourth issue of our Society is the '*Bibliotheca Indica*' in which are published texts or translations of hitherto unpublished or untranslated works. The scheme was formulated and accepted many years ago chiefly through the exertions of our late member, Mr. J. W. Laidlay, and we have abundant testimony to the fact that it has well subserved the advancement of Oriental learning throughout the world. Its parts, as published, are sent free not only to nearly all the Oriental Societies and principal Universities in the world, but to many distinguished scholars, who would not otherwise, perhaps, be able to obtain them. Thirty-eight numbers were issued during the year, of which 11 belong to the Persian-Arabic series, and 27 to the Sanskrit series, bringing the total issues to nearly 600. All the parts of the Persian series are continuations of works previously sanctioned, and include Mr. Lowe's welcome translation of *Badáoní*. The parts of the Sanskrit series are also chiefly continuations, and for them we have, in addition to our able local staff, secured the services of several well-known European scholars, such as Professor Jacobi of Kiel, Professor Julius Jolly of Würzburg, and Professor A. Hillebrandt of Breslau.

In connection with the *Bibliotheca Indica*, I may here mention that amongst the matters that engaged the attention of your Council during the year was the furtherance of a scheme for furnishing aids to the study of Tibetan. The very valuable collection of Tibetan MSS. presented to the Society by Mr. B. H. Hodgson has been rearranged, and the contents collated, by a Buddhist Lama from the Tibetan district of Hor-tol: the catalogue formed is in the press and will be printed under the supervision of Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha. Steps have also been taken to publish without, at present, any attempt at editing, selections from these manuscripts and thus open this long-neglected source of knowledge to European students. There are few in Europe and fewer still in India who make Tibetan a special study, and the principal reason is, I believe, the absence of texts. The first difficulty was the want of a good fount of type, for that used by Csoma de Körös for his dictionary and grammar, the only one at present in India, is in some respects defective. Mr. Thomas, our printer, has liberally come forward and relieved us from this difficulty by ordering a special fount from Europe, which is expected to arrive at an early date. Many of these Tibetan texts were translated from the original Sanskrit by Indian pandits in the tenth to the twelfth centuries, and, I am told, appear to possess a purer and more correct version in some cases than can now be found in India, whilst, for others, the Sanskrit original is still unknown.

Babu Sarat Chandra Dás, who has lately been elected an Associate member of this Society on account of his contributions from Tibetan literature, has in hand a list of the philosophical and other technical terms in Tibetan and their equivalents in Sanskrit and in English. For this purpose he has been allowed to make use of the very valuable manuscript* of Csoma de Körös in the possession of the Society, and which contains the Tibetan terms with Sanskrit and English equivalents of a very large vocabulary of such words, all of which is in Csoma's own handwriting. He has also had at his disposal a rare Burmese manuscript on the same subject from our library. The work is a much needed one, for these terms have hitherto proved more or less of a stumbling-block to Tibetan students and a collection like that proposed should be of much service to them.

The Burmese and Siamese manuscripts in the possession of the Society have also been examined, and the former have been catalogued, by a Burmese monk from Upper Burma. The list formed is in the press and will be brought out under the supervision of Moung Hla Oung. Our new Pandit is engaged on the completion of the catalogue of our Sanskrit manuscripts, and a Maulvie from the Madrassah has similarly been employed on the list of our Arabic and Persian manuscripts under an arrangement made by Dr. Hoernle. I had hoped that the same gentleman would have given us his long promised 'Catalogue raisonné' of the coins in our cabinet, but his absence from India has postponed the completion of this very necessary work for the present.

Notices of Sanskrit MSS.—I have to refer to another publication which may be regarded as a fifth part of our issues, and that is the 'Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts' in private libraries in Bengal, prepared by Dr. Mitra and published by the Society on behalf of Government. Similar lists have been compiled in almost every Province in India during the last eighteen years, and the time has now come when they should be collated and consolidated. Our local list was commenced in 1870, and, since then, 22 parts have been published, containing 2,975 pages and notices of 2,963 manuscripts, mostly illustrated by extracts from the originals. During 1886, some 74 pages containing 73 notices have been issued.

Work outside the Society.—It would be impossible for me to attempt an adequate description of the progress made outside our Society in the subjects to which the attention of its members is directed. These subjects embrace a wide, and as knowledge progresses, an

* This manuscript is described at some length by Dr. Mitra in the Appendix, p. 207, of Duka's life of Csoma de Körös, which also contains much information regarding that distinguished Tibetan scholar's connection with this Society.

ever increasing field, as the Society still holds to the rule laid down by its founder that "the bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia; and, within these limits, its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature." It is also to be remembered that in most cases we have only received the European publications for the first half of the past year, and that the time chosen for the annual address is also the busiest one for almost all of us in our public and private avocations. Personally, I much regret that you have not before you to-day one who could satisfactorily carry out the programme, but, gentlemen, I was elected to the post that I have the honour to hold by your suffrages, and therefore the fault of having such an imperfect representative rests with you. I can only say that, craving your indulgence for its many imperfections and omissions, I will, with the assistance of the many* who have come forward to aid me, endeavour to give you some account of some portions of the work done outside the Society during a part of 1886.

Survey of India.—We can always turn to the records of the Survey of India with the assurance that we shall find there something of novelty and interest. The great feature of the year has been the completion of the work undertaken by the Afghan Frontier-delimitation Commission on which three officers and several native surveyors have been so long employed. It will be some time before the results can be made ready for publication, and we are glad to learn that it is the intention of Government to collect and publish the whole of the reports as a separate volume. We, however, know that an independent traverse without a break was taken from Quettah to Kushán, a distance of 767 miles. Between Nushki and Khwájah Ali the country was triangulated, and a topographical survey was carried on along two separate routes, embracing an area of about 6000 square miles. The Helmand valley was mapped up to the Hamun, and the total area plane-tabled along the route amounted to 15,000 square miles. We have not yet details from which we can apportion to 1886 the work done in that year, but we know that the survey was continued and carried on to Kábul itself on the return journey, and that Captain Gore proceeded from Khamiáb through Herát to Kirmán and thence to Bandar Abbás on the Persian Gulf. The Survey of India was also represented on Colonel Lockhart's Gilgit mission, which traversed much new ground, including parts of Chitrál, Yassin, and the borders of Káfiristán, and should be able to fill up many blank spaces on our maps. In connection with this elevated region reference may

* I would particularly record my obligations to Mr. H. B. Medicott, Dr. G. King, Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Dr. Burgess, Mr. H. Blanford, Mr. G. A. Grierson, and Mr. H. Risley.

be made to a journey made in Kárateghin and Dárwáz, in 1882, by the Russian traveller Kosiakof, an account of which appears in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for January 1886.

In the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey, there were two parties engaged on electro-telegraphic longitude operations; several arcs were measured between Trigonometrical stations, and a party was employed in fixing by triangulation the positions of prominent land-marks and in erecting beacons along the east coast of Madras for the purposes of the marine survey. The tidal and levelling party continued its usual work of tide-registering and spirit-levelling. The operations of the Topographical branch of the Survey were carried on in the Andaman Islands, Lower Burma, Mysore, Kachh, Gujarát, the Konkan, and the Dekkan in the Bombay Presidency, also in Rájputána, the Mirzápur district of the N.-W. Provinces, and in Baluchistán, in continuation of the work of former years. The surveys of the Andaman Islands, Mysore, and Kachh were completed during the year. The Hill survey party was transferred from the Sikkim station to Kángra and the Hill States around Simla, there to serve as a school for military officers to fit them for reconnoissance in the field. Cadastral surveys for the purposes of the settlement of the land-revenue were carried on in the Biláspur district of the Central Provinces, the Gorakhpur and Basti districts of the N.-W. Provinces, the Kamrúp district in Assam, and the Akyáb district in Burma; the similar survey undertaken in the Muzaffarpur district of Bengal, for the purpose of forming a basis for a record of rights, has been stopped by orders of the Secretary of State.

Geography.—We have some papers bearing on the geography of Afghánistán in the contributions to the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*. That by Sir Peter Lumsden properly belongs to the history of 1885, as also does that by Major Holdich, R. E., on the measures taken to fix the geographical position of Mashad in north-eastern Persia. Col. C. E. Stewart's paper on 'The Herát valley and the Persian border from the Hari-rud to Seistán' gives an account of an interesting reconnoissance made by him, from Kháf as a centre, to Mashad on the north, Karez on the east, Gazdun and Duruh on the south, and Kundar on the west, through a little-known country. He also discusses the physical and political possibilities of a railway from Quettah to Herát. More connected with purely Indian geography is the discussion, in the same Proceedings, between Mr. Freshfield and a well-known and distinguished member of our Society, General Walker, on the actual position of Mount Everest. We have also a paper 'On the River systems of Southern India' by General Rundall, in which is advocated the formation of storage works for economising the water-supply and the perfecting of

canal and river-navigation in the peninsula as the best means for ameliorating the results of seasons of drought.

Much had been expected from the well-equipped Mission to Tibet under Mr. C. P. Macaulay, and we can only regret that, where all the conditions deserving of success were present, the Mission was not allowed to proceed to Lhása. In the fourth and last journey of the distinguished Russian traveller, General Prejevalsky, we have, however, added considerably to our knowledge of Tibetan geography. He examined the northern border of the great Tibetan plateau, hitherto absolutely unknown, except from the vaguest tradition. In a letter, translated in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, General Prejevalsky describes the northern boundary as formed on the east by a range of mountains, named by him the Kerian (Keriiski), extending for 107 miles, east to west, between the rivers Keria and Yurun-kash, the latter dividing it from the mountains which continue the chain westward to the Káarakorum. The Kerian range appears as a high, steep, disrupted, wall of mountains, surpassing the snow-line throughout its extent, and in places rising in groups to a height of over 20,000 feet. During the whole time of the stay of the traveller in this lofty belt, rain continued to fall, brought there probably by the Indian monsoon and continuing during the three summer months, being heaviest in July. These rains are said to account for the profusion of glaciers and the existence of pasturage between 9000 and 12,000 feet, on which feed numerous flocks of fine-woolled sheep.

Mr. H. E. M. James of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service, accompanied by Mr. F. E. Younghusband and Mr. H. Fulford, has recently made a journey through the Chang-peí-shan mountains of Manchuria, and has visited the sources of the river Sungari, reaching a part not hitherto visited by Europeans. The party leaving Moukden, the capital of southern Manchuria, reached the *Pei-shan*, or white mountain, the highest of the group, and found it to consist of a recently extinct volcano, with a lovely blue pellucid lake filling the bottom of the crater, and surmounted by a serrated circle of peaks rising far above the surface of the water. This lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across and from six to seven miles in circumference. From its northern end issues a small stream forming the eastern branch of the Sungari, whilst the western branch owes its origin to several streams rising on the south-east face of the *Pei-shan*. The party returned by another route to Kirin, the capital of central Manchuria, and have proceeded thence to northern Manchuria. Mr. Needham's very interesting account of his journey from Sadiya on the Brahmaputra in Upper Assam to Rima on the Zayal-chu, published in the same *Proceedings*, seems to establish,

on a firm basis, the identity of the Dihong river of Assam with the Sanpo of Tibet, as held by the majority of Indian geographers.

From the same source, we have a paper 'On the exploration survey for a Railway connection between India, Siam and China' by Mr. Holt S. Hallett which gives an interesting account of the country lying between the Lower Iráwadi, Northern Siam, and the Chinese frontier. The line proposed by him would extend from Maulmain to Raheng; the main line passing through 481 towns and villages, with one terminus at the sea-port of Bangkok and another at Kiang Hseu, only 190 miles from China, and situated in a vast, fertile plain now being re-peopled by the Sháns of Upper Burma and Siam. We have also an account of a 'journey in South-western China from Ssü-chian to Western Yunnan' by Mr. A. Hosie, and by Mr. J. G. Scott a paper 'on the hill-slopes of Tong-king,' both of which add considerably to our knowledge of those little-known regions. In 'Burma, the country and people' by Mr. J. Annan Bryce, we possess an admirable summary of general information founded on many years' residence and personal exploration; a great part of the basin of the Kyendwin described by him had never been previously noticed, and his paper is full of facts of considerable value for ethnological and geographical purposes. Nor must I omit to mention the issue of the second edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India by the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, giving the results of the latest census and correcting the few errors which in a work of the kind must occur.

Archæological Survey.—On the retirement of that distinguished and old member of our Society, General Cunningham, from the Archæological Survey, the organization of the Survey in Upper India was remodelled on a plan prepared by the retiring Director-General, and, from October 1885, the provinces previously under his supervision were divided into three circles :—(a.) Bengal with Assam and the S. E. districts; (b.) N. W. Provinces and Oudh with Central India and the Central Provinces; and (c.) the Panjáb and Rájputána. Each circle was to have a Surveyor and an assistant and a head-draftsman; and Dr. Burgess was appointed head of the surveys and adviser to Government, and subsequently was made Director-General with extended powers and the control of all conservation works. It was also arranged that an allotment should be made for the translation of inscriptions by competent Oriental scholars in this country or in Europe.

Panjáb.—During 1883, the Surveyor in the Panjáb, Mr. Rodgers, who is also an Associate Member of our Society and a frequent contributor to its Journal, made a tour to the places of interest in the districts of Gurdáspur and Kángra, and has prepared a number of drawings of in-

teresting old buildings. He has also collected a large number of old coins of various dynasties, which will be described in his Report. It is understood that all coins, sculptures, and other antiquarian objects collected by the staff shall be strictly considered as State property and shall belong to the principal museum of the circle, but arrangements may be made for certain exceptions (including duplicates) in favour of the Imperial and other Museums and also for exchanges and casts. I can only hope that these arrangements may have a liberal tendency in so far as they affect the Indian Museum, which is to all intents and purposes the Museum of our Society and contains the nucleus of a fairly representative study-collection from various parts of India.

N.-W. Provinces.—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circle, under Dr. A. Führer, who is an Associate Member of our Society, and Mr. E. Smith, some 64 inscriptions in Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit were collected and translated, of which 30 were new and some were of considerable historical importance. In Jaunpur, the capital of the local Sharki dynasty in the fifteenth century, careful architectural drawings were made of the Jáma, Atála, and Jhinjari Masjids, chiefly built from materials derived from older Hindu temples, and themselves illustrating a peculiar style of architecture. The Report will also deal with the ancient remains at Zafarábád, Ayodhyá, Sahet-Mahet, and Bhuila-Tál. This last place was identified by Mr. Carlleyle (*Arch. Rep.* xii, p. 182) with Kapilavastu, but Dr. Führer dissents from this.

Bengal.—In Bengal, the Surveyor, Mr. J. D. Beglar, and his assistant, Mr. Garrick, have examined more or less completely the remains of interest in the Sháhábád, Gayá, Patna, Munger, Bhágálpur, Húgli, and Nadiyá districts and the Santhál Parganahs. The fortress of Shergarh has been visited and sections and detailed plans and drawings of the great tombs of Sher Sháh and his father at Sásserám have been prepared. In Gayá, under the guidance and direction of General Cunningham, Mr. Beglar opened trial trenches in a place to the north of the temple within the old '*garh*' or fort, with the result that the remains of a building were discovered that may reasonably be identified with one of the great monasteries mentioned by Fah Hian, the Chinese traveller, in the fifth century. In Patna, an examination of the river-wall of the fort has led Mr. Beglar to the belief that its foundations contain remains of the landward walls of the fortress that existed there in Asoka's time, in the third century before Christ. Sections and plans have also been prepared of the Adina mosque, in the Malda district, the most ancient and the most important of the Muhammadan buildings in Bengal. Steps have been already taken to conserve in a measure the buildings around the site of the famous *bo*-tree at Gayá, and selections from the scattered remains

found there will find a home in the Indian Museum. The suggestion of Mr. E. Arnold that the present occupant of the Hindu temple at Gayá should be induced to give up his acquired right of occupancy, and that the place so sacred in the annals of Buddhism should be handed over to the care of Ceylon Buddhists, will doubtless receive consideration, but we should not forget in this connection that we have in Burma even a greater number of Buddhist fellow-subjects who desire and deserve consideration.

Bombay.—In Western India, H. H. the Gaikwár procured a survey to be made by the Archæological Department of the ancient fort of Dubhoi, the results of which will, it is believed, be published. The early mosque at Bharoch, with its richly carved ceilings, torn from Jaina temples, was also surveyed, and the latter half of the last season was devoted to a careful delineation of the early Chalukyan temples in the Dhárwár district and on the borders of Mysore. These temples appear to represent a distinctly marked architectural style, and in their chronological sequence can be clearly traced the development of that style from the slightly modified Dravidian temples of the seventh and eighth centuries to the fully developed and richly carved Chalukyan works of four centuries later. The drawings prepared by the Survey will illustrate the richness of Hindu art in mediæval times in a manner that has never before been attempted. Numerous old inscriptions in the Kánarese character were also collected and submitted for decipherment. H. H. the Gaikwár has asked for a party to examine the remains of the celebrated city of Anhillawāḍa-Paṭṭan, once the capital of the Solankhis, and also the remains at Sidhapura and Mudhera. The same survey party will visit other remains in Gujarát and the east of Káthiáwár, including the Jaina shrine of Satrunjaya.

Madras.—In Southern India, the Survey, during last season, traversed the country lying along the north-east frontier of Mysore from Pennakonda to the Tungabhadra, delineating numerous remains both of the Chalukyan and Vijayanagar dynasties, and collecting facsimiles of stone and copper-plate inscriptions. A copper-plate grant in old Prákrit, belonging to the Pallava dynasty, and of the fourth or fifth century A. D. was procured in the Belári district, and another very important inscription of the Pallavas found on a large marble pillar at Amarávati has been read by Dr. Hultzsch. During the present season, after completing the examination of Mahávallipuram, the staff will take up the antiquarian remains at Vellúr and other places in the North Arcot district and the vicinity. In March last, Dr. Burgess made a personal visit to the remote shrine of Srí Sáilam in the Nallamallas, or Black mountains, and sees reason to think that it is one with the *Po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li* rock or

mountain, mentioned by Hiuén-Tsiang, the Chinese traveller. It was here that a king in Southern Kosala built for the Bodhisattva Nágárajuna, a *sanghárāma*, and here was passed a great portion of the saint's life. Dr. Burgess has in the press a monograph on the Amarāvati stūpa, illustrated by about 70 plates, mostly autotypes. It will include new versions of the Asoka edicts at Jaugada and Dhauli by Dr. G. Bühler from fresh impressions taken by Dr. Burgess himself.

An effort which cannot fail to obtain the approval of this Society is now being made to secure complete lists and impressions of all old inscriptions arranged by districts. This is a work in which every member of this Society can, with very little trouble to himself, considerably aid the objects of the Survey, by sending transcripts or impressions of inscriptions to the local Surveyor or lists of places where they are to be found. Attention is also being directed to the more careful preservation of all ancient remains, including the dolmens and stone circles of the south of India and the old village sites and ruined stūpas in the Panjáb and Rájputána. Nor should it be omitted to state that the Maharaja of Jaipur is giving generous encouragement to Colonel S. Jacob to complete and publish his collection of examples of architectural ornament formed from specimens at Amber and other towns within the Maharaja's territories.

Indian Antiquary.—In philology, archæology, and literature relating to India, the *Indian Antiquary* continues to hold its high place, and, to judge from the quantity and variety of its contents, to meet with the liberal support that it certainly deserves. Your attention may be called to the continuation of the Sanskrit and old Kánarese inscriptions by Mr. Fleet, of which eight are given (Nos. 160—167), and Dr. Bühler's Vallabhi inscriptions, of which the eighteenth number appears. Mr. Fleet also has a paper on the Gupta era in which he follows Al Bírúni's statement that the Gupta era began within a year or two on either side of A. D. 319-20, but denies that this was also the date of the extermination of the Guptas, and not of their rise to power. Mr. Fleet also gives grounds for believing that this Gupta era was used in Nepál by the Lichchavis, whilst at the same time the Sriharsba era, established by Harshavardhana of Kanauj, was used by Ansuvarman and his successors. The same writer also gives a paper on the history and date (515 A. D.) of Mihirakula son of Toramána known from the boar inscription at Eran in the Central Provinces which was originally edited by Dr. Mitra and published in our Journal.* Dr. Kielhorn contributes a paper on the Sásbahu inscription of Mahipála on the Vaishnava temple at Gwalior, correcting a former reading pub-

* See Journal XXX, p. 267; XXXIV, p. 115: Arch. Rep. IV, 96.

lished in our Journal,* and also on two copper-plate grants of Jayachandra of Kanauj, the translation of one of which was previously published in Colebrooke's Essays,† and of the other in our Journal.‡ Dr. E. Hultzsch, now attached to the Archæological Survey of India, revises the transcript and translation of an inscription found in the fort of Gwalior and originally published in our Journal.§ The same writer retranscribes and edits the Bhāgalpur plate of Nārāyanapāla which is preserved in our library and has also been published in our Journal.|| If to these be added the paper by the Rev. S. Beal on the age and writings of the great Bodhisattwa Nāgārjuna, the record of work done similar to that undertaken by this Society is highly to be commended. I would add that the papers quoted as correcting articles that have appeared in our Journal, exhibit a judicial, scholarly tone, fully appreciative of the work done by members of this Society, and giving the result of later and more perfect investigation.

Other Journals.—Subsidiary to the *Indian Antiquary* and subserving a distinct purpose is the *Indian Notes and Queries* intended to conserve such waifs and strays of philology, archæology, and folk-lore as might not be considered of sufficient importance for the other Journals. With this may be mentioned Captain Temple's '*Panjab Legends*,' a serial work sufficiently described in its title. The last number of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* contained a number of papers read during the years 1883-4-5, and since then no others have appeared. The Ceylon branch of the same Society appears not to have issued a number during 1886, but, in the *Journal of the North China Branch*, we have a paper by Mr. G. Phillips on the seaports of India and Ceylon, and, in connection therewith, I would mention one, in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* of London, by the Rev. J. Edkins, on ancient navigation in the Indian ocean, which, however, appears to be only introductory to the subject, as it is chiefly taken up with a critical examination of the early Chinese writers. Other papers of interest to us in the same Journal are one by Sir Monier Monier-Williams, one of our centenary members, giving an account of Buddhism in its relation to Brāhmanism and one by Mr. R. Sewell, of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service, on Buddhist symbolism, a subject apparently attracting some attention at present, as the papers by Mr. H. Murray-Aynsley in the *Indian Antiquary* show. Mr. G. A. Grierson also gives specimens of Bhojpuri

* Journal XXXI, p. 411 : Arch. Rep. II, 357.

† Ess. II, p. 286.

‡ Journal X (i), p. 98.

§ Journal XXXI, p. 418 : Arch. Rep. II, 354.

|| Journal, XLVII, (i), p. 384.

folk-songs with a translation and index, and Mr. F. Pincott, the results of a laborious examination of the arrangement of the hymns of the *Adi-granth* of the Sikhs. Captain Talbot furnishes an account of the rock-cut caves and statues at Bámián, illustrated with notes by Mr. W. Simpson and Captain Maitland, and by plans and drawings of these remarkable Buddhist remains.

Foreign Journals.—Turning now to foreign Oriental Societies, I would call attention to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Paris (*Journal Asiatique*), which contains M. Senart's continuation of his papers on the language of the edicts of Piyadasi (Asoka) and M. H. Sauvaire's continuation of his contributions to our knowledge of Musalmán numismatics and metrology, also M. S. Levi's paper on the *Brihatkathámanjari* of Kshemendra. The Journal of the German Oriental Society (*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*), published in Leipzig, has several papers of interest:—one by Dr. E. Hultzsch, on a 'Collection of Indian manuscripts and inscriptions,' in which an account is given of a journey made through upper India, with a list of some 483 manuscripts collected by the author, of which 115 are Jaina works: the list gives bare titles without detailed comment or explanation. Dr. Hultzsch also notices and translates inscriptions from the temple of Váillabhaṭṭasvámín in the fort of Gwálíor, one of which was previously published in our Journal.* He then describes and translates an inscription on stone at Dholpur dealing with Chandamahásena: five copper-plates from Tezpur in Assam of a Raja Vallabhadeva; two fragments of inscriptions of the Bundelkhand Chandels preserved at Allahabad and others from Benares, and gives us an index to the words of the Bharhat inscription. Professor Jacobi continues his Jaina studies in the same Journal, and contributes a paper supplementary to his treatise on the origin of the Svetámbara and Digambara sects. His conclusion is that the origin of the Boḍiya sect is much later than that of the Digambaras, and that the separation of the latter from the Svetámbaras was a gradual process commencing in the time of Bhadrabáhu and continued through the next generation. He also has a note on the *nīroṣṭhyavarna*, or absence of labial letters in a portion of the *Dasakumára charitra*; and on the play of words called *yamaka* (in which the word at the end of each line commences the next line) that occurs in the *Sútrakritāṅga*. Professor Pischel, in his *Vedica*, furnishes notes on various words and phrases taken from the Rig-Veda. I would also mention Professor Bühler's continuation of his notes on the Asoka inscriptions, in which he more particularly compares the second half of the thirteenth edict from the Gírnár and Khalsi inscriptions, and a note by the veteran O. Böhtlingk on a previous paper of Dr. Bühler. H. H.

* Journal XXXI, p. 407.

Dhrava continues his notices of Sanskrit grants and inscriptions of Gujrat kings ; H. Jacobi devotes a paper to our knowledge of *Aryá* ; and there is another by Dr. E. Hultsch on inscriptions from Amarávati. In the same Journal is a valuable contribution from P. von Bradke on *Aura* and *Marut*, in which he endeavours to show the true signification of those terms. In the *Nachrichten von der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Dr. Hultsch has a paper on Matarája's drama *Tápasavatsarāja*, in which this work is ascribed to the second half of the ninth century, and the author is shown to be indebted to Buddhist sources for much of his plot.

In *L'épigraphie et l'histoire linguistique de l'Inde* by another of our centenary members, M. Senart, that distinguished scholar treats of the linguistic history of India from the stand-point of epigraphy and arrives at several novel conclusions, deserving of great consideration. From the inscriptions of Piyadasi, it is evident that the Vaidik and religious languages attained to considerable culture at about the beginning of the third century before Christ. As regards classical Sanskrit, its elaboration should be placed between the same date and the first century A. D. and its general use in literary and official documents at the end of the first or beginning of the second century A. D. With reference to the mixed Sanskrit, called the dialect of the *gáthás*, it is only a form of writing Prákrit, which was popularised, especially by the Buddhist Raja Kanishka, and became a literary dialect in certain schools of Buddhism. As regards the Prákrits, the earlier establishment of Sanskrit determines their grammatical form, which was fixed in the third or fourth century, so that none of the works in these dialects can be considered as existing in their present form before that time. In the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, we have papers on Vaidik subjects by Mr. M. Bloomfield ; on the Dravidians by T. S. Chandler ; on negative clauses in the Rig-veda by Miss E. Channing ; Hindu Eschatology and the Kathá Upanishad by Professor Whitney, whose severe criticisms of Professor Max Müller's work must be known to you all ; and on the warrior caste in India and lexicographical notes on the Mahábhárata by E. W. Hopkins, who also undertook the completion of Manu's Institutes on the death of Dr. A. C. Burnell. I would indicate the *Athenæum*, and *Academy*, amongst English papers, and the *Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient* and the German Literary Gazette (*Deutsche Literaturzeitung*) founded by Dr. Max Rödiger in Berlin, amongst foreign papers, other than the Journals of Societies, in which those engaged in Oriental studies will always find matters of interest, especially in the short notices of what has been done, or is being done, and has not yet been published.

Other Works.—In the invaluable series entitled 'Sacred Books of the East,' translated by various Oriental scholars and edited by Professor F. Max Müller, we have, almost at first hand, ample materials for an accurate estimation of the religions of Asia, from Japan in the extreme east to Arabia in the west. Twenty-four volumes of the first series have been published, and a second series of twenty-four volumes has been commenced, of which the *Satapatha-Bráhmaṇa*, part II, by Professor Eggeling, and the *Lí-ki*, or 'Collection of treatises on the rules of propriety or ceremonial usages,' forming parts II and III of the 'Texts of Confucianism,' by the veteran Sinologist, Dr. James Legge, have reached us during the year. The following works are under publication :—*Manu* by Dr. G. Bühler; the *Grihya-sútras* or rules of Vedic domestic ceremonies by Professor H. Oldenberg; the *Yazna*, *Visparad*, *Afrígán*, and *Gáhs* of the *Zend-Avesta* by the Rev. L. H. Mills; *Vedic Hymns* by Professor F. Max Müller; *Nárada* and some minor Law-books by Professor J. Jolly; and the *Vedánta-sútras* with Sankara's commentary by Dr. G. Thibaut. In the Aryan section of the *Anecdota* series, also published at the Clarendon Press in Oxford, are several of the Buddhist texts of Japan and China, of which the last received is the *Dharma-samgraha*, a collection of Buddhist technical terms. In the *Divyádána*, a collection of early Buddhist legends, edited by Professor Cowell and Mr. R. A. Neil, we have an addition of some value to our extensive Buddhistic literature. Dr. G. Bühler too, has done good service by his translation of Pandit Bhagwán Lál's work on Nepálese inscriptions, which, taken with Mr. Bendall's 'Journey of literary and archæological research in Nepál and Northern India' and Dr. Wright's *Nepál*, has considerably advanced our knowledge of the early history of that country.

During the year, one volume of the history of the 'Local Muhammadan dynasties of Gujarát' by our late member Sir E. Clive Bayley has been published. It is partly based on work left unfinished at his death by Professor Dowson, and contains extracts relating to Gujarát from the *Mirát-i-Ahmadi*, *Mirát-i-Sikandari*, *Tabakát-i-Akbari*, and other works. It is intended, so far as they can be recovered, that extracts from other works on Gujarát history only shall be presented in a second volume. The same volume contains an appreciative notice by Colonel H. Yule of the life of Sir E. Clive Bayley and his work in India, much of which was performed through or for this Society. The year, too, has seen the publication of that very interesting work by Colonel H. Yule and the late A. C. Burnell, bearing the quaint title of 'Hobson-Jobson' and being a glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, and of kindred terms, etymological, historical, geographical, and discursive. It fully bears out the promise of its somewhat compre-

hensive title, and brings together and learnedly digests scraps of information on the subjects discussed from almost all possible sources. Nor must I omit to mention the new edition of Manu's Institutes and the principal commentary thereon brought out by our member, the Honorable Ráo Sáhib V. N. Mandlik. Also the Subhášhitávali of Vallabha-deva of Kashmír, containing extracts from the works of nearly 350 different poets of Kashmír and upper India, and edited by Professor Peterson and Pandit Durgá Prasád. The notes are especially valuable as affording much information regarding the lives of the authors and the places in which they wrote. Editions of the Yajur Veda in Vaidik, Sanskrit, and Hindi have appeared at Agra by Bhárgava Jvála Parsháda, and at Allahabad by Dayánand Sarasvati, the latter of whom is also bringing out a similar edition of the Rigveda.

Lexicography.—In lexicography and in the preparation of lists and grammars of dialects considerable advance has been made. Dr. Böhtlingk is bringing to completion the abbreviated edition of his great Sanskrit dictionary; and we look forward with interest to the appearance of Mr. Anandaram Borooah's edition of the Amarakosha, of which also reprints have issued in Bombay and Calcutta during the year. In the *Revue de linguistique et de Philologie comparée*, M. R. de la Grasserie has a paper, comparing the words relating to number in all languages, and in which he advances several novel ideas as to the abstract and concrete conception of number in the various families of speech.

Assam.—Due in a great measure to the encouragement offered by Mr. C. A. Elliott, when chief Commissioner of Assam, considerable activity has been shown of late in the preparation of lists and grammars of the languages of Assam. Amongst those of recent issue are the 'Outline grammar of the Kachári language' by the Rev. S. Endle; 'Short account of the Kachár Nága tribe with an outline grammar, vocabulary and illustrative sentences' by Mr. C. A. Soppitt; and by the same writer a 'Historical and Descriptive account of the Kachári tribes in the north Kachár Hills with specimens of tales and folk-lore.' Professor Avery, in the pages of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, has given us papers on the Gáro language, that of the Lepchás of Sikkim, and that of the Ao-Nágas, inhabiting the hills forming the southern border of the Sibságar district; they call themselves Ao but are more commonly known by their Assamese names, Hatigonias, Dupdorias, Assiringias, &c. A dictionary of the Gáro language is under preparation by the American Missionaries at Tura. Major Macgregor's Singpho grammar and 'Rough notes on the Singphos and Khamptis,' printed at Dibrugarh, are both of practical philological and ethnographical value. To these we may add Mr. Needham's Abor grammar, Mr. MacCabe's Angámi-Nága grammar, and the

projected grammar of the Kúki by Mr. C. A. Soppitt, of the Bhútia Changlo by Mr. E. Stack, and of the Gáro and Miri, besides a Tipura vocabulary. There does not appear to be any sign of growth in the published indigenous Assamese literature, which seems to be confined chiefly to translations from the Bengáli, and has not given us a single original work of importance during the year.

Burma.—From Burma we have Mr. James Gray's educational works in Páli, his translation of 'Ancient proverbs and maxims from Burmese sources,' and a Burmese primer, besides Meng Po Hla's notes on Burmese and Páli grammar, and a collection of Anglo-Burmese stories. Judson's Anglo-Burmese dictionary, Cushing's Shán dictionary, and Forbes' 'Comparative grammar of the languages of Further India' appear to hold their old position and have not been superseded.

Semitic.—The issues in Arabic chiefly comprise extracts from the Korán, grammars, and vocabularies, and another volume of Mr. M. S. Howell's 'Grammar of classical Arabic' in English.

Iranian Aryan.—The Parsis of Gujarát have reprinted the Vendidad and other portions of the Zend scriptures with notes in Gujaráti. Throughout upper India, Persian literature receives much attention and is considered a necessary study both for the man of the world and the man of business. Reprints, with some original works, have appeared of poetical, historical, and especially of devotional treatises. Pushto has but a few works chiefly of a religious tendency.

Indian Aryan.—Urdu is the popular literary language of the Musalmán population throughout upper India, and is cultivated also in Bombay and Madras. In number, its publications exceed those in any other language, and we have to record some progress in grammars and dictionaries from a purely native point of view. Hindi literature was enriched by a new edition of Tulsi Dás's Rámáyana, and, in the first and second books of extracts from Hindi, possesses an excellent chrestomathy. I would also mention the translation of some of Shakspeare's plays by Kásináth Khattri and many original dramatic compositions. In Gujaráti, besides a new English-Gujaráti dictionary, there are reprints of old poems by M. Mehta, translations of the *Yasna* and *Visparad* with critical notes, and of the Rámáyana, and also a collection of Jaina prayers in Mágadhí and Gujaráti. The Sindhi *Vyutpatti-kosha* contains a vocabulary of Sindhi words derived from Sanskrit roots. In Maráthi, there are few original works of importance, but there are several translations showing a high degree of cultivation. In Bihári, the 'Comparative Dictionary of the Bihári language' by Dr. Hoernle and Mr. G. A. Grierson is making good progress. The second part is now all in type and the third is well advanced in manuscript, and will fully come up to the great expectations formed of this,

the principal contribution to the lexicography of the Indian dialects that has appeared of late years. Mr. Grierson has published the sixth part of his "Seven grammars of the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bihári language." Those which have appeared comprise: 1. Introductory with maps: 2. Bhojpúri dialect of Sháhábád, Sárán, Champáran, North Muzaffarpur and the eastern districts of the N. W. Provinces: 3. Mágadhí dialect of South Patna and Gayá: 4. Maithil Bhojpúri of Central and South Muzaffarpur: 5. South Maithilí dialect of south Darbhanga, north Munger and the Madhepúra subdivision of Bhágálpur: 6. south Maithil-Mágadhí dialect of south Munger and the Bárh subdivision of Patna. There remain only the two last parts, treating of the border dialects between Bengáli and Bihári, and containing many forms of special interest. These are in the press and will shortly be published.

Dravidian.—Amongst the Dravidian languages of southern India, the Tamil appears to hold the first place as well for the quality as for the quantity of the work produced. S. M. Natésa Sástri has published a translation of the Sanskrit play *Mudrárákshasa*, and, in the *Revue de linguistique*, Mr. Gérard Devèze has a translation into French of the Tamil edition of Sakuntalá, of which another version has been published by A. S. Venkatáchári. Several translations from the Mahábhárata and Rámáyana and some excellent anthologies have appeared, of which I would notice the collection for the matriculation examination and that for the First Arts containing parts of the Tamil *Naladiyar* and *Viliputtur Bharatam*. In grammars, we have reprints of Pope's excellent catechisms, Mahálingaiyar's grammar, the *Nannúl* of Pávanandi in Tamil and English, and a new edition of the *Nannúl Kandigái Urai*, besides a work on Tamil prosody. In Telugu, we must notice the *Sabdaratnákaram*, a new dictionary based on Johnson's and illustrating each word by extracts from authors considered classical; and, though a school-book, T. Anjaneya Sástri's elementary grammar. The text-books for the University examinations contain excellent selections, and to these I would add K. Virésalingam's translations of some of Shakspeare's plays and of some of Kalidása's dramas and Sitaráma Sástri's *Mudrárákshasa*. The Rev. E. Droese of Bhágálpur has brought to our notice, in his 'Introduction to the Malto language and vocabulary' and in two small tracts, a dialect spoken by the hill-men of the Santhál country of which very little was previously known. It appears to be an offshoot of the great Dravidian family of speech, which here reaches its extreme north-eastern limit. The new text-book for the matriculation examination in Malayálim contains the *Chánakya Sútram* and part of the *Patúmála Vritam*; the Basel Mission sends out the Gospels

in Tulu and school-books in Kánarese and Malayálim, and Sésahagiri Sástri has commenced a series of notes on Aryan and Dravidian philology. In Kánarese, besides school-books, is the *Venisanhár*, adapted from Bhatta Náráyana and founded on one of the popular stories regarding the five Pándavas.

Vernacular literature.—Even in a brief survey like the present one, I cannot omit to notice the progress made in literature in general, as shown by the records of the Library Department of Government. Under Act XXV of 1867, for the regulation of printing-presses and newspapers, and for the preservation of copies and registration of books printed in British India, a book is kept in every Province called a ‘Catalogue of books printed in British India.’ In this book is entered particulars of every publication showing title, language, author, subject, place and date of printing, and price, so that in this way we have a complete record of the indigenous literature of the country. Every quarter, these lists are published in English in the local Gazettes, with, in some cases, explanatory notices of the contents. When it is remembered that the annual issues comprise over 8000 separate publications, it will be understood that it would be impossible now to attempt any detailed review of the immense mass of literature thus brought to our notice, but it is possible to give you some idea of the work done in the principal Provinces, and thus indicate from the best of evidence what are the subjects that attract most attention and whither the increased literary activity that characterises the present decade tends.

Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in the dictum of our founder already mentioned to you, that prohibits us from attending to these matters. We are not a purely archæological Society, and, though, perhaps, discussions on social and political questions are wisely excluded from our meetings and our publications, the scientific aspects of these questions still remain with us. To the students of the many languages and more numerous dialects of India, the translations into them and the original works produced form valuable material for purely philological purposes, even the veriest school-book affording some aid. If to these be added the numerous anthologies of both prose and poetry selected and annotated by educated natives to whom the language is a living one, the large number of dramas, poems, novels, essays, and short stories, most with some literary merit, I may safely say that the time has come when more attention may well be paid, by those amongst us who are qualified for the task, to the study and review of this great evidence of literary effort. India has its poets and its playwrights in every Province, and if we may judge from the number and frequency of each issue, and the translations into almost every language of the more popu-

lar authors, India also has an audience capable of enjoying poetry, the drama, and fiction, to an extent not generally accepted. I would therefore commend these apparently dry lists to your notice in the belief that they are capable of affording much of practical interest and value in connection with almost all the linguistic, historical, religious, social, and political questions of the day.

Bengal.—Taking up the Bengal register, I find that in the year* 1885-86 there are 2,572 entries, of which 762 refer to educational works and 1,810 to non-educational works. During the first quarter of the year 1886, there were 523 entries, of which quite sixty per cent. were partly or wholly in Bengali, the other principal languages being English, Sanskrit, Uriyá, and Hindi. Amongst them were 83 issues of periodicals and 145 publications devoted to educational purposes, which include school-books, anthologies for the local vernacular examinations, and treatises on law and medicine. In Bengal, as indeed in all India, literary effort, apart from educational work, is more occupied with religion than with any other subject. This tendency is clearly exhibited in the record before us, not only in a sustained attempt at a revival of Hinduism itself, but in a strong reaction against the rationalistic spirit and European influence observable in the vernacular literature of late years.

Though many of these works comprise merely reprints of stories from the Mahábhárata, or the Rámáyana, which, quaintly enough, the recorder remarks are intended for the 'ill-educated or orthodox,' others are original works of value, amongst which mention may be made of the *Krishna Charitrá* of Bankim Chandra Chatterji, in which the Krishna myths are criticised. In the part just published, the author shows that the conception of Krishna in the Mahábhárata is that of the perfect man, of the ideal humanity in its widest sense. R. C. Datta, in his '*Sansar*,' gives us a faithful picture of middle-class Bengali life, and Sasadhar Tarkachurámani, in his '*Dharma Vyákhya*,' an attempt at a scientific exposition of the rites and doctrines of Hinduism. Rajanikánta Gupta has issued part of his history of the Sepoy War; T. N. Mukharji, part of his encyclopædia; Shyám Lál Goswámi, a mythological dictionary; and Ráma Náráyana Vidyáratna, the continuations of several Sanskrit works with Bengali translations, chiefly relating to Vaishnava literature. In Hindi, Dámodar Sástri has given an account of his travels in southern India, and, in Uriyá, Fakír Mohan Senápati, the well-known poet, continues his versified translation of the Mahábhárata. Fiction, poetry, the drama, and essays, social and political, form an important section and represent all schools of thought, conservative, progressive, liberal, radical, and almost revolutionary. There is hardly a

* From July 1885, to the end of June 1886 is usually intended.

movement of interest that is not reflected in these lists, and they indicate more clearly than anything else the influences and aspirations at work, at least amongst the educated; so that their record may, perhaps, be taken as the measure of the mental activity in any given direction.

Madras.—In Madras, the yearly issues average about 1000 chiefly in Tamil, Telugu, and Malayálim. During the first quarter of 1886, there were 249 publications, of which 16 were English; 41 Tamil; 21 Telugu; 18 Malayálim; 2 Kánarese; and 8 Hindustani, besides others in Sanskrit, Arabic, Konkani, Badagu, Kurgi, and Tulu, and periodicals in several languages. In Tamil, besides grammars and anthologies, we have numerous religious works in praise of Vináyaka, Subramaniya, Párvati, and other Saiva deities, also translations into Tamil from Sanskrit. The Telugu series comprise reprints of the Telugu Bhágavat, educational works, and, notably, translations from Kalidása's works. There are also some essays on social subjects and novels, one of which is designed to urge the necessity of female education. The publications in Malayálim are almost entirely sectarian and in the Mopla dialect and Arabic character. They are chiefly devoted to the praise of the great saints and Gházis who are held in estimation by the Musalmán Moplas in Madras. The Tamil and Telugu publications show that considerable impetus has been given to literary pursuits of late years, and that much progress has been made in adapting those languages to the necessities of the higher objects now aimed at.

Bombay.—The average annual issues in the Bombay Presidency may be set down at about 2000, of which about 400 represent periodical literature. In the first quarter of 1886, there were 497 entries, of which 69 only were periodicals, and of the remainder only 80 educational. The languages were English (14), Maráthi (115), Gujaráti (111), Sanskrit (45), besides Arabic, Arabic-Sindhi, Persian, Urdu, Kánarese, Hindi, Brij, Márwári, and bilingual and others (79). Amongst the Maráthi publications, we may notice translations from Sanskrit and a number of original dramas, besides poetry, essays, and novels. The poets Tukarám and Rámdás appear to hold a high place in popular estimation, and we have from native sources some account of their life and works. Amongst social subjects, widow-remarriage, infant-marriages, forest-conservancy, and the burlesque of Western habits exhibited by some zealous reformers are prominent: whilst there is a journal devoted entirely to tales original and translated, and Durgá Prasáda's valuable *Kávyamála*. In Gujaráti, besides translations of Pársi religious works and Jaina treatises, we have a translation of Don Quixote, which has been favourably reviewed by the vernacular press. I may mention here that the notes of the Bombay recorder are more descriptive than those of any other Province.

Panjab.—The issues registered in the Panjáb average about 1800 per annum chiefly in Urdu, Panjábí, Hindi, Persian, and Arabic. In the first quarter of 1886, there were 645 entries, of which 97 represented periodicals. Of the remainder, 116 were educational works, and 433 non-educational, comprising 7 English works, 43 Arabic, 31 Persian, 206 Urdu, 141 Panjábí, 65 Hindi, 2 Pashto, 9 Sanskrit, 1 Sindhi, and 42 bi- and trilingual works. The Arabic issues were chiefly confined to parts of the Korán and the Persian to reprints and religious works. The large Urdu series contains in addition much purely literary work, such as dramas, histories, poetry, essays, and novels, besides papers on medicine, the arts, and on social subjects. The Hindi issues comprise religious works, dramas, stories, poetry, and essays on philological and social subjects. The Panjábí publications appear in the Gurumukhi, Nágari, Arabic, and Persian characters, and include a large proportion of works on the Sikh religion, and on the exploits of Musalmán saints, besides stories, poetry, reprints of Súfi works, and practical treatises on medicine, cattle-disease, law, and agriculture. Taken as a whole, the record indicates a healthy tone in the Province, and, though there are not many original works of importance, the presence of such a large proportion of lighter literature shows a capacity to receive and enjoy it for which one was not prepared.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—The yearly issues in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh average about 1,450, chiefly in Urdu, Hindi, Persian, and Sanskrit, of which about 100 represent periodicals and about one-fifth of the whole is devoted to educational purposes. During the first quarter of 1886, the entries show: 3 English; 78 Urdu; 120 Hindi; 9 Sanskrit; 3 Arabic; 15 Persian, and 50 polyglot publications besides periodicals. The Urdu series comprises original works in biography, the drama, fiction, history, poetry, law, medicine, and philology, besides translations from English, Persian, and Arabic. The Hindi publications are remarkable for their collections of popular poetry and songs of the people, and, with the aid of the numerous commentators on the first and second books of selections from the Hindi, afford valuable material for a critical examination of the literary language. The *bárah-mási*, or songs of the twelve months, are particularly curious and occur in several recensions and apparently by different authors. The drama not only finds subjects from those inexhaustible repertoires, the Mahábhárata and Rámáyana, but are the vehicle also for criticising many social foibles, and generally exhibit a healthy tone. There is not much to record from the Central Provinces, Assam, or Burma, and, in the two last, the major portion of what exists is entirely due to foreign aid.

The Oriental Congress.—The Oriental Congress, held at Vienna from the 27th September to the 2nd October last, is one of the events to which this Society looks forward with particular interest and we were fortunate to have as delegate Dr. Hoernle, our Philological Secretary, whilst he and Mr. G. A. Grierson were present as delegates from the Government of India and Dr. Bhandarkár from the Chiefs of Káthiawár. Amongst the papers of interest to Indian students read at the Congress, mention may be made of Mr. C. Bendall's paper on a manuscript procured by him in Nepál, which appears to be a fragment of a rare work on grammar used by the Buddhists in Nepál, and in a hitherto apparently unknown character. He also noticed an inscription in the Indian Museum in an unknown character, probably one of those alluded to in Buddhist works. Professor Jolly, known to you as Tagore Law lecturer, read a short note on his forthcoming edition of Manu's Institutes, of which so many reprints have appeared of late. I have no doubt that the learned Professor will make his issue an *editio princeps*, so far as careful editing and annotation is concerned. Dr. Hoernle, too, gave an account of an old manuscript found in the Panjáb, which he shows to be a work on arithmetic in the so-called Gáthá dialect. Mr. G. A. Grierson read a paper on the mediæval vernacular literature of upper India with special reference to Tulsi Dás, the translator into Hindi of the Rámáyana. Captain Temple, who is known to us for his labours in connection with Indian archæology and folk-lore, read a paper on the Panjábí epic *Híra ránjha* by Wáris Sháh, and urged the publication of a correct text. I trust that on your behalf I may be able to say that we should gladly publish a classical work of the nature if we could find a competent editor. Captain Temple also brought to notice that the Government of India had abolished the appointment held by Mr. Fleet as official epigraphist. In the discussion which followed it was agreed that this action of the Indian Government was a real loss to science.

Next followed a lecture by Dr. Stein on the Paropamisus or Hindu Kush in ancient records. Guided by the oldest Greek form of the name *Parnasos*, as given by Aristotle, he was enabled to identify it with the mountain *Upairagaena* of the Zend Avesta. The meaning of this latter name is 'higher than the flight of an eagle,' and, curious to say, in a story given by Hiuen Tsiang, the mountain is said to be too high for birds to fly over so that they have to cross it on foot. A similar legend is recorded by Marco Polo, the Emperor Baber, and, in our times, by Burnes. Dr. Stein considers that much information on the ancient geography of Afghánistán may be gleaned from the Zend writings. Dr. Kuhn also gave a note on the dialects of the Hindu Kush from

materials furnished to him by Captain Tanner of the Survey Department during the Afghán war. He was of opinion that these dialects, together with the Kashmíri, and the Romani of the gypsies, formed a special group among the languages of the Indian branch of the Aryan family. This opinion was not generally accepted; and, in the discussion that followed, Mr. Leland, the greatest living authority on the Romani language, suggested that there was a race at the present day in the Panjáb that called themselves 'Rom' and spoke Romani. This statement was not supported by those present acquainted with the dialects of the Panjáb, but I may mention that, in the Mahábhárata, a tribe of Romanas is mentioned who inhabited a country to the north-west of the Panjáb and are possibly one with the Rums of Wámastán. Mr. Macauliffe then gave an account of the discovery of a manuscript giving interesting details of the life of Bába Nának, founder of the Sikh religion.

Linguistic Survey.—Mr. Grierson brought to the notice of the Congress the necessity for a scientific survey of the Indian dialects, a project in which I heartily concur. I entirely agree with him that the literary or government language of any tract is widely different from the language actually spoken by the people, and that the polite language learned by Europeans, and by natives who desire to converse with Europeans, is totally distinct from that used by the same natives in their homes. I have had frequently practical experience of this difference, and it was only after some years of isolated residence in an out-of-the-way district and continued converse with the people themselves that I was able to get rid of the bad start with the *bungalow ke zabán* and the *kachahri ke zabán* and make myself understood by them. Except for philological purposes, I am heretic enough, however, to be glad to see some approach to unity, through this 'bungalow cum court' language, though sorry to feel that this unity is reached on such a mongrel and entirely unsatisfactory basis. I trust that I may safely say that the project of an accurate survey of Indian dialects put forth by Mr Grierson and supported by the distinguished members of the Oriental Congress will have the warm and hearty support of this Society also.

Anthropological Survey.—And now I must refer to the survey of the people themselves as to their physical characteristics, institutions, laws, and social rules that is actually in progress under Mr. H. Risley's guidance. The scheme has been framed from the first so as to serve two distinct purposes, the one in the main administrative, the other principally scientific, and I understand that this distinction will be maintained in publishing the results. For administrative uses, it is proposed to embody, in the form of an ethnographic glossary, a descriptive record of all that is known, or can by systematic inquiry be ascertained within a

reasonable time, regarding the tribes, castes, sects, and occupations of the people of Bengal. The inquiry is being conducted, on lines which have received the approval of European ethnologists, by a large body of official and non-official observers in every district in this Province; and the attempt has been made to distribute the work of collecting facts in such a manner as to secure that the statements of each observer shall be checked and verified by those of others.

Starting from this body of recorded facts, it is proposed to endeavour to classify the people of Bengal according to their ethnic affinities, and to separate and distinguish the various race elements which have combined to form the population as we now find it. It is hoped that some light may be thrown upon this obscure subject by the series of anthropological measurements now being collected in Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, and the Central Provinces under a scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of Bengal. Special interest attaches to these experiments as being the first attempt on a large scale to apply the anthropometric system elaborated by the French school of anthropologists to the elucidation of the ethnological problems so prominent in India. There are, indeed, some reasons for expecting that India, and especially Bengal, may prove to be an exceptionally favourable field for anthropometric research. Many races meet in these provinces, and the effect of the caste system has been on the whole to keep them apart, and to preserve the characteristic physical type of each from being obscured or obliterated by the promiscuous crossing which has thrown difficulties in the way of anthropological work in Europe.

Biology.—The domain of Biology is so extensive and the works and papers dealing with it, even in matters that should prove of interest to us in India, are so numerous and scattered, that I can only barely attempt to notice a few of the subjects. It is also to be remembered that, here too, the publications for the first half of 1886 only have reached India in the great majority of cases, and that we can only deal with a portion of the year. It may not be known to many of you that owing to the enlightened advocacy of the project by Surgeon-General Simpson, the Government of India has, during the course of the year, liberally provided for the publication of a new periodical devoted specially to scientific work of a biological character. It is entitled '*Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India*,' and the first number has appeared containing two papers by a member of our Society Dr. D. D. Cunningham, one 'On the relation of Cholera to the Schizomycete organisms,' and the other 'On the presence of peculiar parasitic organisms in the tissue of a specimen of Dehli boil.' A publication of this character should fulfil a very useful end, in encouraging medical men in this country to devote their leisure to science.

Biological Laboratory.—The operations of the Biological Laboratory have been continued during the year, and the most interesting results obtained, in so far as work specially relating to cholera is concerned, were those in a series of experiments on the effect of subcutaneous inoculation of the so-called choleraic comma-bacilli into the bodies of guinea-pigs. These in the first place clearly showed that any such inoculations are not unattended by serious risks, as, where a sufficient quantity of the bacilli were introduced, death with very well defined lesions occurred in a large proportion of cases. Great multiplication of the bacilli within the system was found to have occurred, especially along the lymphatic channels, with extensive softening of tissue and sanguineous effusion. The spread of the bacilli was not limited to the subcutaneous lymphatic spaces, but also involved the peritoneal cavity, which is, of course, merely a huge lymphatic space. From this they extended into the interior of the intestinal canal, where they had multiplied in excess, extensive softening and desquamation of the epithelial layer having occurred, sometimes to the extent of complete denudation of the entire mucous surface. The bacilli could not be detected in the substance of the solid organs, but cultivations showed that they were present in limited numbers in the blood. It could not be definitely shown that the morbid condition in the animals was of a truly choleraic nature, and the principal importance of the results lies in the fact that they clearly show that, whether the comma bacilli be or be not the cause of cholera, the mere presence of excessive numbers of them within the intestinal tract in any animal is no proof that this was necessarily the site of primary invasion of the system.

The late Dr. Stoliczka.—As a fasciculus of the memoirs published in the series known as the 'Scientific results of the second Yarkand mission,' we have a paper on the life and work of the late F. Stoliczka, the well-known palæontologist of the Geological Survey, and for years a distinguished member and office-holder of this Society. The paper has been written by Prof. V. Ball, also a member of this Society, and contains much of interest to all engaged in biological work. I may be allowed to quote from one of Stoliczka's papers as bearing on one of the reasons why such attention is paid to the preparation of accurate lists of species occurring in each region. He writes:—"the study of local faunas must, for some time at least, continue one of the most important means of leading to a full understanding of Indian Zoology. India combines such an enormous variety of physical conditions, namely, differences of level, climate, and vegetation, all of which have to be studied in connection with the animal life, that one is almost lost in the chaos of information required, and is very apt to overlook conditions

which may be essential for the explanation, not only of peculiarities as regards distinction of species, but also of those relating to geographical distribution." In the observation of phenomena bearing on geographical distribution, we have, perhaps, one of the most fascinating studies connected with biology. Give an expert, say a butterfly, and he should be able to state within a degree or two its range, and with it the flora of the region that the insect inhabits; and even the religion of the people of the country, for all alike are affected more or less by climatic zones: puritanism does not flourish in the tropics nor does lotus-eating find a permanent home in northern climes.

Indian Museum.—Students of biology have in the Zoological Gardens and in the collections lodged in the Indian Museum ample materials for the study of our Indian fauna. The gardens are, in addition, a recognised recreative resort of the Calcutta public, and the Museum is even more attractive, for, during the last year for which a report has been made, it had 380,297 visitors, of whom 3,987 were European males and 1,008 European females, and 297,942 were native males and 77,360 native females, giving a daily average of 1,584 persons. In a certain way both these Institutions must be considered as important factors in the education of the masses, and in a quiet way do much to spread abroad some idea of Natural Science, for which no other means exist. The Indian Museum is practically the Museum of this Society, having been based on our collections, and, though it has now far outgrown any limits that it could possibly have reached if it had remained with us, we have more than a common interest in its progress. Over 10,000 specimens were added to the collections during the year, of which the great majority were invertebrates. Attention may be called to the North American vertebrates, the Eastern Crustacea, corals, sponges, and the huge crab from Japan, the Mergui moths, Indian ants, and the European Diptera and Hymenoptera; besides coins, fragments of sculpture from Yúsafzái, and an inscription from Buddhá Gayá.

The Trustees permitted Dr. Anderson to take the zoological collection, made by him on their behalf in the Mergui archipelago off the coast of Tenasserim, to England for identification and publication of the results. These have now commenced to appear in the form of a special volume of the Journal of the Linnean Society (vol. XXI). The part received contains the Madreporaria by Prof. P. Martin Duncan, the Holothurians by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, and the Lepidoptera by Mr. F. Moore. The other parts will contain eighteen papers by distinguished naturalists on different branches of science. Mr. W. L. Distant has undertaken to write for the Trustees, a 'Monograph of the Eastern Cicadidæ,' a most difficult group, and Colonel Swinhoe of the Bombay

Staff Corps and Mr. E. Cotes will bring out a list of the Indian moths. Mr. Wood-Mason has been engaged in investigating the disease called pébrine, which affects both the cultivated and wild silkworm, and was so particularly virulent during the last season as to amount to an epidemic. In many cases, whole batches of worms died without spinning any silk, the glandular tissue of the silk-glands and all the other tissues of the body being full of the spore-like bodies that cause the disease and to which the name *Nosema bombycis* has been given. The Trustees have fitted up a biological laboratory for the prosecution of such studies, and I trust that ere long this essential part of the functions of a State Museum may be established on a firm basis.

Bombay Societies.—We have to welcome, as fellow-workers in the field of biology, the Bombay Natural History Society and the Bombay Anthropological Society, and trust that they may have a long and useful career before them. But I may be permitted to suggest that they should amalgamate with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and employ the Journal of that Society for biological as well as for philological and archæological purposes as we do ours.

Vertebrata.—In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, Mr. W. T. Blanford gives us a complete systematic account of the genus *Paradoxurus* and describes an apparently new species, *P. jerdoni*. He reduces the 49 specific names in existence, to 11 species, of which he figures two, *P. aureus* and *P. jerdoni*, from the Palni Hills of the Madras Presidency. The same writer has in preparation a work on Indian Mammals which, from his well-known qualifications for the task, will be eagerly looked for by Indian naturalists. In the same Journal, Mr. Oldfield Thomas has a paper on the Mammalia—numbering some 400 specimens—presented to the British Museum by our member Mr. A. O. Hume. The collection consisted of a few specimens from Simla, Dehli, the Nilgiris, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands, but the great mass of it came from Sámbar, Manipur, Tenasserim, and the Malay peninsula, whence two new species and one new variety are described and figured. The zoology of the Maldivé islands is the subject of a brief note by Mr. C. W. Rosset, and Dr. Selater presents a notice 'Of the species of wild goats,' including the ibex of the Western Himálaya.

In the same Journal, Mr. F. H. H. Guillemard has six papers on the birds of the Eastern Archipelago, collected during the voyage of the yacht 'Marchesa,' in which many new species are described. Mr. T. Bowdler Sharpe, too, has commenced his notes on the magnificent series of Indian birds presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. O. Hume, and also gives a notice of some birds from Perák. In the *Ibis*, M. Menzbier has a list of the birds of the Upper Tarim, Kashgaria; Major

Yerbury contributes another of the birds of Aden and its neighbourhood; Dr. T. von Madarász describes two new birds from Tibet; and Mr. Sharpe has a notice on a collection of birds from Muscat and others from Fao and Bushire in the Persian Gulf. Mr. Murray of the Karáchi Museum has issued a prospectus for a new edition of Jerdon's 'Birds of India,' rendered necessary by the large additions to the number of species and the modifications of system introduced since the first edition was published. The number of Indian birds now known may be estimated to be nearly 1,700, whilst Jerdon has given only 1,008, and many of these being imperfectly or inaccurately described are scarcely identifiable. In this connection, mention must be made of Dr. Stejneger's scheme of classification in Mr. T. S. Kingsley's fourth volume of the 'Standard Natural History,' published in Boston. It appears to be almost entirely new, that is, as regards the larger divisions of the Class *Aves*, and especially in relation to its fossil forms, and is spoken of by Mr. Evans in the *Zoological Record* as the most remarkable ornithological work of the year. In '*Ornis*,' a new periodical for ornithology, issued at Vienna by Drs. R. Blasius and G. v. Hayek, we have a paper by Dr. Blasius on the birds of Celebes, and Mr. H. O. Forbes, in '*A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*,' gives notes on the Avian Fauna of the Keeling Islands, Sumatra, Timor-laut, and Buru.

An account of the earth-snakes of the peninsula of India and of Ceylon by Colonel R. H. Beddome appears in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, Mr. G. A. Boulenger gives a list of the species of Batrachians added to the British Museum since 1882, which includes several Indian species and a new one from Perák. Those interested in these studies will find a discussion on the classification adopted by Mr. Boulenger in the *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France*. In the *American Naturalist*, Mr. A. W. Butler has notes on the hibernation of Tortoises and Batrachians, and M. G. Tirant has published in Saïgon '*Notes sur les Reptiles et les Batraciens de la Cochinchine et du Cambodge*,' whilst A. A. W. Hubrecht, in '*Midden Sumatra*,' gives a list of the same animals from that island. This fauna has been examined for south-east Borneo by T. G. Fischer (Arch. für Nat. li); for Mindanao in the Philippines by the same writer (T. B. Hamb. ii), and for China by O. Boettger (Verh. xxiv, xxv); who describe many new species and offer much of interest to Indian herpetologists.

Invertebrata.—In Conchology, we have to record the continuation of Sowerby's '*Thesaurus Conchyliorum*,' and of the '*Land and Freshwater Mollusca of India*' by an old member of our Society, Colonel Godwin-Austen; of the latter the fifth part has been received. The

Manual of Conchology issued by the Philadelphia Society continues to uphold its high reputation, due in a great measure to its being founded on perhaps the finest collection in the world.

Amongst the invertebrates of India, butterflies and moths find most favour with entomologists. The recently issued second volume of Mr. de Nicéville's 'Butterflies of India, Burma and Ceylon' fully keeps up the reputation achieved by the first volume. Mr. W. L. Distant has given us the final instalment of his 'Rhopalocera Malayana,' and Mr. F. Moore one of his 'Lepidoptera of Ceylon.' In Mr. A. G. Butler's 'Illustrations of typical specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the British Museum' will be found many Indian species, and Mr. G. Semper at Wiesbaden has published a work on the 'Butterflies of the Philippines and the Indo-Malayan Lepidopterous fauna.' In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* are papers on the Lepidoptera collected by Commander Carpenter in upper Burma during 1885-86 by Mr. Butler; an important revision of the butterflies of the genus *Parnassius* by Mr. Elwes; on Lepidoptera collected by Major Yerbury in the N. W. Panjab by Mr. Butler; and a notice of a small collection of dragon-flies from Murree in the Panjáb by Mr. W. F. Kirby, almost the only special notice of this family in India of recent years. In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* are papers 'on the genus *Terias*' by Mr. A. G. Butler; on four new species of butterflies from Burma by Mr. H. Grose Smith; and the continuation of his contributions to our knowledge of Malayan entomology by Mr. W. L. Distant. The same writer has a paper on butterflies from Perák in the *Entomologist*; and, in the *Transactions of the Entomological Society*, the Rev. W. Fowler has one on a small collection of the coleopterous family *Languridæ* from Assam. In the *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* there is an important and instructive paper by M. R. Dubois on the production of light in certain species of the coleopterous family *Elateridæ*, which deals with the phenomenon from a physiological point of view, and should be of great service in similar investigations in India, where there are so many of these light-bearing species. In the *Berlin Entomologische Zeitschrift* is a learned paper by Canus on the honey-bee in ancient India which will form the literary complement to Mr. Douglas' paper on Indian bees. Though not strictly within the scope of this notice, I cannot omit to mention the continuation of the great series of works connected with the 'Voyage of the Challenger' and those belonging to the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' edited and published by Messrs. Godman and Salvin.

Botany.—As regards botanical exploration, the past year has been one of considerable activity. Dr. Aitchison, the indefatigable traveller and botanist, who is also a member of our Society, was attached to the

Afghán Frontier-delimitation Commission, and has returned to England with a large collection of dried plants, of which the main portion consisted of about 800 species in 10,000 specimens. These are now being arranged under his own supervision at Kew, and a conspectus of the Flora of the region traversed by the Commission is under preparation by Dr. Aitchison and Mr. W. B. Hemsley, of the Kew Herbarium. This will contain* descriptions of about one hundred new species, besides adding to our knowledge of many obscure plants of considerable economic importance. Foremost among these are those belonging to the *Umbelliferae*, of which several yield valuable gum-resins, known in commerce as gum-ammoniacum, gum-galbanum, assafoetida, &c. On the North-eastern frontier, Mr. O. B. Clarke has very considerably extended our hitherto scanty knowledge of the Flora of the Nága Hills by his herborizations near Kohima and in Manipur; while he has added not a few species to the already extensive Flora of the Khasiá Hills. Mr. Clarke proceeded to England in November, taking his collections with him; and before long we may expect to have something concerning them from his prolific pen. While exploration has been thus vigorously carried on, herbarium work has by no means been neglected. Dr. King, of the Royal Botanic Garden, has, during the year, brought to a conclusion his monograph on the large and difficult genus *Ficus* on which he has been engaged for some time. Dr. King's observations on the structure of the flowers of the genus have brought to light some hitherto unsuspected sexual arrangements, and, on the basis of these, he has founded a sub-division of the genus into seven sub-genera. A short account of this new classification is contained in a paper read at a recent meeting of this Society. Mr. Duthie, of the Botanical Garden at Sahárunpur, a member of our Society, has published during the year, an excellent account of the 'Fodder grasses of Northern India.' Mr. Duthie's book affords an admirable illustration of the kind of accurate help which science may be made to give in the ordinary affairs of domestic life. For the book puts us in the way of learning how to feed our cattle and our cavalry and troop horses on the grasses that grow naturally in the neighbourhood of every cantonment in Upper India, without going to the expense of cultivating exotic plants for fodder. The book which thus helps to deliver us from the tender mercies of the voracious Commissariat contractor is withal fair to look on; for it is profusely supplied with nature-printed illustrations of all the chief grasses of Hindustan proper and of the Panjáb.

* For a fuller description of Dr. Aitchison's work see the issue of *Nature* for the 23rd of December 1886, and a paper read by him before the Pharmaceutical Society on the 8th December.

The Dictionary of Indian Economic products which, it is understood, our fellow-member, Dr. George Watt, has for some time been engaged upon has, I believe, advanced in progress during the year. By the addition to the Empire of the province of Upper Burma, a most important botanic region was rescued from the dominion of misrule; let us hope that it may before long be also wrested from the realms of ignorance. In Upper Burma, the Indo-Malayan and Chinese Floras are known to interoscuate, and a rich botanic harvest awaits the explorer of those regions when order shall have been sufficiently restored to make the pursuit of knowledge moderately safe. I trust it may be the pleasant duty of a very early successor to me in this chair to chronicle to you the return of a scientific explorer from the hitherto unknown China-Burmese frontier.

Geological Survey.—In reviewing the progress for the year in Geological work in India, we may give the first place to economic results; and these unfortunately do not fulfil expectations. Coal is about the only mineral that need be mentioned, for, besides it (with the exception of iron), India has not proved rich in metals. The explorations in the Rámpur coal-field in Chhatisgarh have proved disappointing, notwithstanding the abundance of carbonaceous outcrops, nor has the Umariya coal-field in the Rewa basin been a complete success. In the Sát-pura basin, the Mohpáni field on the north seems, for the present, to have failed; the thick seam in which mining has been carried on for years has stopped out on all sides, and has not yet been recovered. On the south side of the same basin, the Chhindwára coal-fields have been surveyed this year, and, though there is a fair show of out-crops of coal, it would be premature to express an opinion as to its resources, until trial borings have been made. There remains the hope that the Singareni coal-fields, to which the Nizam's State railway is expected to be open about the middle of this year, will remove the impression that there is no good coal in India outside of Bengal, for, though the tertiary coal of the Salt Range in the Panjáb has been opened out this year, the coal can only be used where no better is procurable.

Mr. Oldham holds out the hope that in Rájpútána, perhaps, a better coal may be discovered. For many years, the rocks about Jaisalmer have been known to be of jurassic age, and therefore the marine equivalents of some of the Gondwána series of the Peninsula. From observations made early in 1886, Mr. Oldham concluded that the glacial boulder conglomerate at Pokaran, some fifty miles east of Jaisalmer, represents the Talchhír boulder bed at the base of the Gondwána system and almost always found below the coal measures, and he suggested that these might also be represented in Rájpútána in the covered ground

between the marine limestones and the Pokaran boulder bed. Explorations are now being made to test this conjecture. In this connection, as fuel, mention may also be made of successful borings for petroleum lately carried out by Mr. R. A. Townsend in the hills east of Sibi. The oil occurs, as in the Panjáb, in lower tertiary strata.

For many years past, we have known of one occurrence of Gondwána coal-measures outside the Peninsula, in the carboniferous beds that seem to underlie the schists and gneiss at the base of the Sikkim Himálaya. Uppermost Gondwána rocks have also been long since identified as occurring at the top of the marine jurassic series in Kachh; and now the typical bottom Gondwána group has been found in western Rájputána at the base of another section, high up in which these same jurassic strata occur. Another similar discovery has been made in the past year by Dr. Warth, who, when examining the coal-measures of the Salt Range, found on the top of a boulder bed some fossils which have been pronounced by Dr. Waagen to be of distinct palæozoic types, some of them identifiable with carboniferous marine fossils in Australia. This at once suggested to Dr. Waagen that this glacial boulder bed of the Salt Range probably represented the well-known Talchhír rock at the base of the Gondwána system: for Indian geologists had from the beginning contended that the lower Gondwána deposits were palæozoic, because of the association of Gondwána plants with marine carboniferous fossils in Australia. We have therefore nearly arrived at the conclusion of a discussion that has lasted for nearly thirty years, as to the homotaxis of the Gondwána system and its place in the universal scale of formations. The contention on the other side was based on the undoubted fact that the Gondwána flora is distinctly of mesozoic type, and every conjecture was hazarded to throw doubt on the association of Gondwána plants with palæozoic fossils. Further evidence is due to a visit paid to Australia by Mr. Oldham, where he confirmed the fact of interstratification of the two kinds of fossils and brought more prominently to notice a glacial boulder deposit there, associated with these beds. Perhaps the most important result of this discovery is the refutation of the commonly received dogma that fossils of such diverse types could not have co-existed. The actual demonstration has now for the first time been made, on an adequate scale from the geology of India, that a triassic flora has been contemporaneous with a carboniferous marine fauna, and, as the comparative scale of formations has to be based upon the most wide-spread class of organisms, the marine, it can now be taken as settled that the period represented by the Gondwána system of rocks extended from middle carboniferous to top jurassic.

The other great formation, the Vindhyan, is still unexplained, no trace of a fossil having, as yet, been found in it. There is a mighty gap between it and the next succeeding Gondwana deposits, and every step taken by geologists seems to make it more difficult to draw any marked general stratigraphical separation between it and the old transition rocks. In one place, it may show apparent sequence or slight unconformability with strata that elsewhere are completely discordant beneath it. Whoever discovers a fossil in the Vindhyan system will assuredly rank as a discoverer who has done good service to Indian Geology.

We may now proceed to notice the recent work of Indian geologists, mostly members of our Society, beyond the frontiers of India. Mr. Griesbach has recently returned after his two years' travel with the Afghán-delimitation Commission. From Quettah to the Siyáh Koh, Doshákh range, south of Herat, he only found cretaceous (Hippurite limestone) and tertiary rocks, with local profuse intrusions of syenitic granite and basic trap, the same as he had previously described east and west of Kandahar. In the Doshákh range, he came upon a core of carboniferous productus-limestone, and, flanking it on the north, a great plant-bearing series with fossils of Gondwana types, passing up into marine jurassic strata, succeeded by a great thickness of cretaceous and tertiary deposits. The Paropamisan range to the north of Herat is mostly composed of these permo-trias and jurassic formations, with intrusions of igneous rock, granite, and melaphyres, the same stretching north-westwards into the mountains of Khurásán between Nishápur and Mashad. The famous turquoise mines of Madán are in a trappean contact-rock with upper jurassic strata.

Proceeding to the north-east, Mr. Griesbach found the Tir-band-i-Turkistán, which is the principal north-western range of the Afghán mountains, to be mainly formed of upper cretaceous limestones, resting unconformably upon the trias-jura rocks, which are found locally exposed along the denuded anticlinal axes of flexure. The flanking ranges exhibit massive tertiary strata, dipping steeply under the recent deposits, forming the plains of Turkistán. In the Kára-koh region, south-east of Balkh, extensive coal-beds are found in the plant-bearing series, and here the basal members are distinctly associated with carboniferous strata, a fact giving further confirmation of the Gondwana affinities already explained. Mr. Griesbach crossed the Hindu-Kush by the Chahárdar pass, nearly due north of Kábul. In this section, he found only the rocks already noticed, but, again, with profuse intrusions of syenitic granite whereby the adjacent strata are extensively metamorphosed into crystalline schists and limestones, the

lines of disturbance being still principally east and west. The same rocks occupy the ground between Kábul and Peshawar. A remarkable feature of this traverse between the Oxus and India is that no rocks were taken to be older than carboniferous: even the crystalline schists being taken to be rocks of that period or newer.

Another labourer in the field has been Dr. Giles, who was attached as naturalist to Colonel Lockhart's mission. He passed through Yassin, Chitrál, and the border of Káfiristán, and, though not a professed geologist, has made interesting notes upon the physical features and rocks, specimens of which he brought back for inspection. Mr. Lydekker had previously examined the ground traversed by the mission as far as Gilgit and described it as an almost unbroken geological waste of gneiss and schistose rocks, taken to be partly altered palæozoic, but largely also archæan, as the continuation of the schists and gneiss underlying the silurian and cambrian slates in the Himálayan sections to the south-west. From Dr. Giles' specimens and notes it would be inferred that the whole of the ground traversed by him westward of Gilgit was of the same description. There was no vestige of a fossil and all the rocks were more or less metamorphic, the more crystalline varieties predominating. By itself this could not be remarkable, but, compared with the concluding section of Mr. Griesbach's tour, it is rather perplexing in the greatness of the contrast. There remains about 100 miles of Káfiristán separating the two sections; and it is to be feared that some time will elapse before materials for solving the problem thus presented to us will be available.

The publications of the Geological Survey comprise the '*Records*,' '*Memoirs*,' and the '*Palæontologia Indica*.' Of the *Records*, the volume for 1886, contains twenty-five papers of varied interest by members of the staff and others. The *Palæontologia* continues its useful work and gives us contributions by Mr. R. Lydekker on the Reptilia and Amphibia of the Maleri and Denwa groups of the Indian pre-tertiary vertebrata and a supplement to his Siwálik mammalia of the tertiary and post-tertiary series, and by Messrs. P. Martin Duncan and W. Percy Sladen on the Gaj (miocene) series, the Makrán (pliocene) series, and the fossil Echinoidea of Kachh and Káthiawár belonging to the tertiary and upper cretaceous fauna of Western India. Also on the Coelenterata of the productus-limestone of the Salt-range by Dr. Waagen, and a concluding part of the Gondwána Flora series by Dr. Feistmantel.

Meteorology.—And now I come to what may without disparagement be called the youngest of all sciences, for, notwithstanding the attention given to it of late years, meteorology is still only in the first stages of generalisation and presents us with a mass of observational detail, out

of all proportion to its generalised truths. It has been remarked by more than one recognised authority that perhaps no science has such a tale of work to shew that is virtually wasted labour : long registers of observations recorded at great expense and at the cost of no small devotion and self-denial, but which have remained infructuous, owing to the want of that familiarity with physical laws that is requisite to give them validity or to turn them to useful account. But it is encouraging to note that, of late years, this reproach has lost much of its force and generality. Although the fundamental laws of thermotics and pneumatics are still, to a large extent, unknown to many of those engaged in collecting observations, yet, owing to the action of meteorological societies and institutions, this work has become systematised and rendered at least capable of bearing fruit. If we have still to admit that weather prognosis, which is the ultimate aim, is, in its methods, mainly empirical, we have but to turn to such periodicals as the *Journals of the Austrian and German meteorological societies*, not to mention such separate publications as those of Ferrel, Mohn, and Guldberg, and to Hann's '*Climatology*' to see that the alliance of meteorology with its sister science, physics, is being knit year by year in closer bonds.

The greater advances achieved of recent years have been made by inductive methods, of the application of which the laws of storms afford, perhaps, the most striking example. The activity in this field of inquiry is great and increasing ; and the last two years have furnished some valuable additions to our knowledge, of which I may notice one or two. In America, the veteran professor, Elias Loomis, has crowned the labours of half a century by the publication of a revised edition of his '*Contributions to Meteorology*.' This work, the first part of which only has reached India, is perhaps the most comprehensive summary of the tracks and other general features of cyclonic storms ever yet compiled. It deals most fully with the storms of North America, for which ample details have been furnished to him by the elaborate system of weather telegraphy for which the United States stand pre-eminent amongst nations. But it also describes and discusses the more important features of storm motion in other parts of the northern hemisphere, and brings together, in a moderate compass, the results of the older, as well as of the recent, workers in this field of research.

Nearer home, important work on the cognate subject of the typhoons of the Chinese seas has been done by M. Decheorens, the eminent director of the Zi-ka-wei observatory at Shanghai, and also by Dr. Doberek. In India, Mr. J. Eliot has given us a memoir on the Akyáb cyclone of 1884, and Mr. Pedler one on the disastrous storm of 1885 which swept away the settlement at Hookeytolla in Orissa and caused such loss of

human life. This storm is remarkable as having furnished a lower reading of the barometer than has been recorded previously in any part of the world at the sea-level. An important contribution to the meteorology of the Indian seas has recently issued, in the shape of a set of monthly weather charts of the Bay of Bengal, drawn up by Mr. Dallas from the data furnished by the London Meteorological Office. These charts represent the wind directions and force prevailing on the Bay of Bengal and the equatorial sea, also the average readings of the barometer, the frequency of gales and the recorded marine currents, and will, it is believed, be of much use to ship commanders, more especially of sailing vessels, in shaping their course between Bengal and the equator. Similar charts are under preparation for the Arabian sea.

In connection with these seas and their navigation, I would say a word or two on a matter of much practical importance in regard to the useful application of the knowledge that we possess. As your representative I am far too deeply impressed with the great merits of our former member Mr. Piddington, distinguished not only as a botanist, but more especially as a worker in this field, to appear to say anything that might seem to depreciate his work. Its value and merit have gained universal recognition, and in its main features it is unassailable. But science is progressive, and it would be very strange did the work of a generation of labourers add nothing to our knowledge. It was the idea of Mr. Piddington that the movement of the wind in storms is in circles or locally and apparently tangential to a circle, and on this idea was based his practical rules for the guidance of shipmasters. This idea is now shown by universal experience to be incorrect, and to be at least only a rough approximation to the fact. The wind it is now amply proved always moves in spirals. But Piddington's rules are still the accepted guides of seamen and are still taught authoritatively notwithstanding that, as Mr. Meldrum has shewn, their observance not infrequently leads to disaster. It is much to be desired that steps should be taken by some recognized authority to prepare a simple and popular manual on the subject, based on the sounder knowledge which modern science has acquired. And, indeed, such a work is also needed for the meteorology of the land to enable the lay public to understand and intelligently appreciate the mass of meteorological literature which the *Government Gazettes* and the entire press, weekly or daily, so lavishly place before us. We want something more popular than the very valuable 'Vademecum' of Mr. Blanford, not a scientific investigation of principles, but a brief, clear, and comprehensive explanation of the observations ordinarily made, their objects, uses, and mode of application.

Our Meetings.—It has been sometimes urged that we should make our meetings more interesting to the general public, and to those amongst our members who do not occupy themselves with cultivating any particular branch of knowledge. I can only say that the remedy is in the hands of the members themselves. The office-holders of the Society do not differ from the members, except that they have, in addition to their duties as members, undertaken the task of administering its affairs and of conducting through the press the numerous publications of the Society; they are not men of leisure, but like yourselves have full occupation in their public and private avocations. The means are at hand and have received the sanction of your Council. On notice given to our Secretaries, they will place on the agenda paper for the evening any one of the numerous subjects within the scope of our Society that any member may wish to bring forward for discussion, and this shall be the subject of conversation for the meeting, to be entered on after the formal business of the evening has been concluded, and not to form any portion of the records thereof. Thus there will be ample opportunity for any member in an informal way to bring forward any matter on which he desires such information as the members present can afford, or to communicate to us information that appears to him to be of interest. I trust that our after-business conversations may in future form a marked and useful feature of interest in our meetings. I believe that there are none amongst us who cannot add something of novelty and interest to some of the subjects that will arise for discussion and certainly none who are so wise as not to be benefited thereby. Looking back on the history of our Society and analysing the existing list of members, one fact is evident throughout, that we are essentially a Society of amateurs with a few professional men to weld our efforts together, and it is, in a great part, the labours of these amateurs that have built up this Society and made it what it is. We have a past that we may feel proud of, and, though the Societies which have arisen to achieve the objects that we have had before us are both numerous and strong, yet I think that the survey of work done that I have given you this evening may justly make you feel that the parent of all Oriental Societies is neither moribund nor languishing, and that it rests with us individually that this reproach may not fall in our time.

Survey of the Invertebrata.—In conclusion, I may be permitted to call the attention of all, whether members of this Society or not, to a subject in which I take a deep interest. In doing so I would quote the words of Mr. W. T. Blanford in his address to this Society in 1879:—"But much as hand-books of Indian *Vertebrata* are wanted, there is a far greater need of similar aids to

the study of the *Invertebrata*. The number of students would be greatly increased were the means of identifying animals greater, and even from a practical point of view, the only view in which, I regret to say, the majority of the world is capable of sympathising, much good can be done. For instance, the injury done yearly by insects to the crops of India is something enormous, without considering the mischief inflicted by our various six-footed rivals and enemies in other ways. Yet we scarcely know which kinds of insects are to be guarded against, nor what are their natural enemies, and any one desirous of ascertaining the species, and of learning what is known about their habits, must search through an extensive library in order to gain the information required." Since these lines were written, Col. Marshall and Mr. de Nicéville have taken up the Rhopalocerous section of the Lepidoptera or butterflies, Colonel Swinhoe and Mr. Cotes are about to give us a list of the Heterocerous section or moths, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson has completed the Homopterous section, and commenced the descriptions of the Heteropterous section of the Rhynchota. Still very much remains to be done, and I believe there are amongst us men to whom the work would be congenial, and who would spare no pains to make it good. I would now call on such, whether members of our Society or not, to take up even a section of the orders untouched, and to aid us by preparing lists, collecting specimens and noting the habits and life-history of the species. I should be glad to see our Native Members take more interest in Natural Science, and thus wipe away the reproach that, perhaps, with the exception of the late Babu Harimohun Mukharji and one gentleman in Bombay, there is not a single native of India, known outside its limits, for proficiency in either Botany or Zoology.

A vote of thanks to the President proposed by Mr. Westland was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the election of Office-bearers and Members of Council to be as follows :—

President.

E. F. T. Atkinson, Esq., B. A., C. S.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Rājendralāla Mitra, C. I. E.

Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurer.

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M. A.
J. Eliot, Esq., M. A.

Other Members of Council.

H. B. Medlicott, Esq., F. R. S.
D. Waldie, Esq., F. C. S.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, B. A.
Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E.
E. Gay, Esq., M. A.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyáyaratna, C. I. E.
H. Beveridge, Esq., C. S.
L. de Nicéville, Esq., F. E. S.

The PRESIDENT suitably returned thanks for the re election of the Office-bearers and Members of Council.

Messrs. Mengens and King were appointed Auditors to examine and report on the accounts of the past year.

The Meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting.

E. F. T. ATKINSON, Esq., B. A., C. S., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Eighteen presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary Member.

Babu Rákhál Dás Háldár.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting.

T. A. Pope, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, proposed by Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse, seconded by H. B. Medlicott, Esq.

The following gentleman has intimated his wish to withdraw from the Society—

E. W. Oates, Esq.

The following papers were read—

1. *On the observed changes in the density of the surface Sea water, coincident with, and due to, aerial disturbances, and consequent alterations of baric pressure over adjacent sea areas.*—By S. R. ELSON, Bengal Pilot Service.

(Abstract.)

In this paper the author shows, by means of tabulated serial observations since taken, that a statement he wrote in his Sandheads Sailing Directory some years back, that 'the waters at the Hooghly Pilot Station contained, in the dry season of the year, more salt at low water than at high water,' requires some modification of the seeming paradox, on account of some rather novel facts, which he has brought to light by means of a common soda-water bottle hydrometer, which is capable of easily testing the fluid specific gravity to the sixteenth of a thousandth:—that, when a baric depression over the sea to the south, induces, as it always does, an accelerated flow, or set of the sweet waters flowing out of the great eastern mouths of the Ganges, over the tails of the outlying sandy reefs, the specific gravity of the water at the Hooghly Pilot Station being thereby consequently lessened, there is a greater comparative difference at such times between the specific gravity of the waters outside of, and on the tails of the reefs, and that of the inshore waters of the litoral:—a difference sometimes amounting to as much as is 1.020 to 1.024. This difference the author attributes to the shelter, from the above-mentioned induced accelerated incursion of the sweeter eastern waters, afforded by Saugor Island and its outlying partially dry sand; and from the fact, as stated in a companion paper to the present one by the author, read before this Society and published in its Proceedings in November 1885, that but very little of the Hooghly River water finds its way to those more sheltered positions, to interfere with the copious evaporation, which must be ever active on those warmer inshore and muddy waters.

The author also shows by means of tabulated two-hourly serial observations made in November last whilst on his trip to and from Rangoon, during an interval of only eight days, the very marked effect which different states of weather in the Bay have on the surface temperature and density curves at, and off the Pilot station, also for some distance out into the blue water of the Bay, and the general usefulness to mariners and others, which would be the outcome, if a more exact measurement of the sea-surface specific gravity were taken and published, than is now generally observed by those willing observers who keep such registers; more especially near coasts, and off the mouths

of rivers, such as the Hooghly. A full description of the construction of the bottle hydrometer, and the author's simple plan for making the counterbalancing wire weights, are given in the paper.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II for 1887.

2. *On the influence of Indian Forests on the Rainfall.*—By H. F. BLANFORD, F. R. S., *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

The PRESIDENT made the following remarks on the above paper:—Whatever doubt there may be as to the direct influence of forests in the production of rain, there can be none in regard to their effect upon the distribution of the rain-fall by means of springs and streams. This is clearly shown in the recent report of the 'Division of Forestry' attached to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is there shown that the removal of forests from the neighbourhood of streams not only lessens the whole amount of water flowing in their channels, but renders its flow much more irregular than before. In the case of the smaller streams, where the forests adjacent to them or in which they have their head springs have been cut off, the streams have been often so reduced as, at certain seasons of the year, almost to disappear. And, in the case of streams, whether large or small, the result has been to produce floods when the snows melt in spring-time, or after heavy rains, to be followed by a greatly diminished flow of water afterwards, especially in those seasons of the year when rains are least frequent and copious. These effects of the denudation of forest areas occur not only in the Eastern States of the United States but along the Danube, Elbe, Oder and Vistula; but it has also been shown that the reafforesting of denuded tracts restores the even flow of water at all times and mitigates the excessive flow in times of floods.

The American Forest Department consider that nothing has been better settled than that the forests are the great regulators of the distribution of the water precipitated from the clouds, and consequently of the flow of streams. By their shade, and by the obstruction which they offer to sweeping winds, they lessen the evaporation which would otherwise speedily carry off from the ground much of the rainfall, while the loose spongy soil, formed by the accumulation of their fallen leaves, absorbs the water precipitated from the sky or produced by the melting of the winter's snow, and causes it to flow off gradually into the channels of the streams, instead of flooding them at once.' As to the direct influence of forests in producing rain or increasing its amount in their immediate vicinity and their consequent favourable effect upon agriculture and the supply of water for springs and streams, Mr. Blanford's

paper will help to resolve the doubt that still exists on this subject. The Report referred to states, that although the preponderance of evidence at present seems to favour the conclusion that forests have an influence in increasing the amount of rain-fall in their immediate vicinity, further experiments are necessary before this can be considered conclusively settled. It is precisely in this direction that the observations recorded by Mr. Blanford are of great value, and we can only hope that they will be continued until this important question is set at rest.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II for 1887.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in January last.

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- . Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society,—Index to Journals Vols. I—XVII, and to the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, Vols. I—III.
- . *Indian Antiquary*,—Vol. XVI, Part 192, January, 1887.
- Calcutta. *Asiatic Researches* (Popular Edition). Vol. II, Nos. 1—6.
- . *Geological Survey of India*,—Records, Vol. XX.
- . *The Indian Engineer*,—Vol. II, Nos. 8 and 9; and Index Vol. I.
- . *Indian Engineering*,—Vol. I, Nos. 3—5 and 7.
- . *Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India*, corrected and reduced, September, 1886.
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- ROY, PROTAP CHANDRA. The Mahábhárata, translated into English Prose. Part 29. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MARCH, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 2nd March 1887 at 9 P. M.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., President, in the Chair.

The following members were present:

G. A. Grierson Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., H. M. Kisch, Esq., R. D. Mehta, Esq., Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, Babu Ashutosh Mukherji, Babu Nilmani Mukherji, L. de Nicéville, Esq., A. Pedler, Esq., H. M. Percival, Esq., The Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, D. Waldie, Esq., Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse, J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Seventeen presentations were announced as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, was ballotted for, and elected an Ordinary Member.

T. A. Pope, Esq.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:

Dr. W. J. Simpson, Health Officer, Calcutta, proposed by H. F. Blanford, Esq., seconded by E. Gay, Esq.

F. J. E. Spring, Esq., Public Works Dept., proposed by J. Wood-Mason, Esq., seconded by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.

Fritz Noetling, Esq., Ph.D., Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India, proposed by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., seconded by J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The following gentlemen have intimated their wish to withdraw from the Society :

Robert Gordon, Esq.

D. G. Barkley, Esq.

Capt. T. Boileau.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following Members :

Col. G. C. De Prée.

J. C. Douglas, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on the 27th January last, the following Address had been presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Jubilee.

Address.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

As representatives of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and on behalf of its members, we desire to offer to Her Most Gracious Majesty, our Queen, Empress of India, our loyal and hearty congratulations on the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign.

In no respect will the Victorian age be more prominently distinguished in the pages of history than by its activity in scientific research, and by that expansion of the field of knowledge, which is the meed of research. This activity is the offspring of Western culture. It was the pride and is the honour of the founders of our Society to have transplanted the spirit of research to this Eastern land ; but it is more particularly during Her Majesty's long and peaceful reign that that spirit has spread abroad and fructified.

As a condensed record of the part borne by our Society in the advancement of Indian science, during the first century of its existence, a century, nearly one half of which has been passed under the auspices of Her Majesty's beneficent rule, we respectfully beg Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of the Centenary Memorial Volume of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

57 PARK STREET,

The 16th February, 1887.

The Address, which was handsomely engrossed on parchment, was signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and the Members of Council, and was presented to His Excellency the Vice-

roy and Governor General of India by a deputation consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the senior Secretary; together with a copy of the Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society, bound in vellum and enclosed in a kincob case.

The SECRETARY read the names of the following gentlemen who had been appointed by the Council to serve on the several Committees during the current year.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

H. B. Medlicott, Esq.	Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse.
Dr. Rájendralála Mitra.	

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha.	Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár.
Dr. Rájendralála Mitra.	Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse.

PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Abdul Latif, Nawab Bahádur.	C. J. Lyall, Esq.
J. Beames, Esq.	Dr. Rájendralála Mitra.
H. Beveridge, Esq.	Babu Nilmani Mukherji.
J. Boxwell, Esq.	Pandit Maheshchandra Nyáyaratna.
Dr. A. Führer.	Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár.
Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha.	Sayyid Ahmad Khán, Bahádur.
G. A. Grierson, Esq.	Babu Haraprasád Shástri.
F. S. Growse, Esq.	C. H. Tawney, Esq.
Colonel H. J. Jarrett.	Dr. G. Thibaut.
Maulavi Kudábaksh, Khán Bahádur.	Colonel A. Toker.

NATURAL HISTORY COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. Barclay.	Major G. F. L. Marshall.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.	O. S. Middlemiss, Esq.
E. C. Cotes, Esq.	L. de Nicéville, Esq.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.	Fritz Noetling, Esq.
J. Duthie, Esq.	R. D. Oldham, Esq.
Dr. G. M. Giles.	S. E. Peal, Esq.
E. J. Jones, Esq.	Dr. J. Scully.
Dr. George King.	Colonel C. Swinhoe.
Dr. William King.	

PHYSICAL SCIENCE COMMITTEE.

H. F. Blanford, Esq.	H. B. Medlicott, Esq.
Babu Pramatha Náth Bose.	C. S. Middlemiss, Esq.
J. Eliot, Esq.	Fritz Noetling, Esq.
S. R. Elson, Esq.	R. D. Oldham, Esq.
Dr. G. M. Giles.	A. Pedler, Esq.
C. L. Griesbach, Esq.	Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár.
S. H. Hill, Esq.	Dr. W. J. Simpson.
E. J. Jones, Esq.	Dr. L. A. Waddell.
Dr. William King.	D. Waldie, Esq.
Rev. Father Lafont.	Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse.
J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.	

COINS COMMITTEE.

A. Hogg, Esq.	C. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
Dr. Rájendralála Mitra.	C. J. Rodgers, Esq.
Lt.-Col. W. F. Prideaux.	V. A. Smith, Esq.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Amir Ali, Esq.	F. S. Growse, Esq.
R. R. Bayne, Esq.	Dr. Rájendralála Mitra.
J. Beames, Esq.	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
H. Beveridge, Esq.	Pandit Pránnáth Sarasvati.
Dr. A. Führer.	Kaviráj Shyamaldás.
Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha.	Captain R. C. Temple.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WATERHOUSE exhibited some photographs taken on the occasion of the Jubilee Fireworks and Illuminations and made the following remarks :

These photographs are not very much in themselves but are interesting as being an application of the principle of what is known as orthochromatic photography, *i. e.*, they are taken on gelatine dry plates specially prepared so as to be more sensitive to yellow light than the ordinary dry plates, and, in fact, by suitable arrangements, plates may be made as sensitive to yellow as ordinary plates are to blue. Such plates are of the greatest use in copying paintings and other coloured objects with a truer rendering of the light and shade as seen by the eye than is possible by the ordinary plates. Being so sensitive to yellow light photographs can be taken with them by petroleum or gas light and, in some instances, with very great advantage.

In order to produce this sensitiveness to yellow the photographic film of bromide of silver is stained with certain dyes, which increase the sensitiveness of the film for the less refrangible rays of the spectrum. Among them chlorophyll, cyanin blue, eosin and its derivatives, especially those with a bluish tint, such as erythrosin, an alkaline salt of tetraiod-fluorescein.

At the meeting of the Society in January 1876 I read a short paper, published in the Proceedings, on the influence of Eosin on the photographic action of the Solar Spectrum upon bromide and bromiodide of silver, and showed its peculiar action in extending the sensitiveness of the bromide of silver to the yellow rays and, in fact, changing the maximum of photographic action from the indigo and violet, as in ordinary plates, to the green and yellow. As stated at the time, my efforts to apply this principle to copying coloured maps, yellow manuscripts, landscapes &c., on wet and dry collodion plates were not successful and I had not leisure to pursue the enquiry further. Others, however, I am glad to say, have been more successful. Ducos du Hauron found that in order to get the full benefit of the dye on collodion plates it was necessary to expose the plate through a coloured medium such as yellow glass, and by this means he worked very successfully with eosin. Abney, Vogel and Amory also experimented with the dye, and the latter, discovered an important property it has of forming an insoluble compound with nitrate of silver. However, no very practical steps seem to have been taken to utilise this dye for gelatine dry plates till Messrs. Attout, Taillefer and Clayton took out a patent for orthochromatic plates early in 1883, their plates being prepared either with eosin and ammonia, added to the gelatino-bromide of silver emulsion at the time of making, or by bathing the gelatine dry plates in a bath of eosin, ammonia and alcohol. Since then other modifications of the same principle have been adopted. Plates have also been prepared by Dr. H. W. Vogel, whose original researches in this direction have really been the foundation of orthochromatic photography, with a violet dye, called azalin, which is said to be a mixture of chinolin red and cyanine blue.

The illuminations and fireworks on the occasion of the Jubilee seemed to offer a good opportunity of testing the sensitiveness of these orthochromatic plates to the yellow light given off by the myriads of little chiraḡas used in this country for illuminating.

Some of the plates I used were Taillefer's and the fact that from my house, near the Cathedral, I was able to obtain a fairly clear impression on the negative of the illuminations about Govt. House and the Post Office, nearly two miles away, with 5 minutes' exposure and a not very rapid lens, will shew how sensitive these plates are to faint yellow light.

Other plates I prepared myself by dipping ordinary gelatine dry plates into a bath of erythrosin with ammonia, also in a bath of erythrosin-silver and ammonia prepared as recommended by Mallmann and Scolik. I had tried Dr. Vogel's azalin dye but did not find it so good as the erythrosin.

Some of my plates were exceedingly sensitive, and pictures of the illuminations taken on them shew a considerable amount of faint detail, particularly one of the Town Hall which shows the windows and a good many architectural details, with 3 minutes' exposure. Unfortunately these plates shew a tendency to fog and will not bear intensifying sufficiently to bring out these details in a print.

The picture of the Financial Office, which was one of the best, though it does not show architectural details, was taken on one of the French Taillefer plates with $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes' exposure. In this, as in some of the others, the oil lamps have come out very well but not so strongly as the gas. Some plates prepared with a mixture of cyanin blue and erythrosin, which I had expected would be specially sensitive to the yellow light, were found to be much less so than plates prepared with erythrosin alone.

The photographs of the fireworks were taken mostly on the French plates, but some of the plates I prepared myself gave very fair results. The picture of the rockets, taken by my assistant Mr. Pope on one of the French plates, is exceedingly curious; the very irregular paths taken by the rockets being quite clearly shown though the exposure must have been very short indeed.

Some photographs taken in the Eden gardens, about 7 P. M., on similar plates, may also be interesting. One of them, taken on a plate stained with erythrosin-silver, with an exposure of only 70 seconds, full aperture of an 8-in. focus rapid symmetrical lens, shows a great many distant details that one would scarcely have expected. The possibility of taking photographs at night of objects illuminated by the electric light may be of importance in naval and military operations.

As an illustration of the peculiar action of these orthochromatic plates in photographing coloured objects I have brought two photographs of a highly coloured chromo-lithograph. Both have been taken on the Taillefer plates, but one with and the other without a yellow screen. In the one case, although the plate shows a great deal more sensitiveness to yellow than an ordinary dry plate does, the girl's yellow dress has come out black, and the yellow spots of shading and tinting in various parts of the picture, almost imperceptible on the original, have all reproduced black and alter the whole appearance of the picture. In the photograph taken with the yellow screen the yellow dress is quite light, the objectionable spots have disappeared, and the resulting photograph is a very fair representation of the original chromo-lithograph.

I may also mention that these plates have been found very valuable in photomicrographical researches for photographing stained preparations, and will be useful for many other purposes where a better representation of the so-called non-actinic colours is required than can be obtained on ordinary plates.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WATERHOUSE exhibited some specimens of heliogravure lately produced in the Survey of India offices and made the following remarks :—

The two plates of archæological subjects and a quarter sheet of the Atlas of India, I have brought to show you this evening, have all been reproduced by the photo-electrotype process from manuscript drawings. The two first are from the beautiful collection of drawings of Archæological Remains in the Bombay Presidency executed under the superintendence of Dr. Burgess and were especially selected by Sir E. Buck to test the capabilities of the process. The map was drawn in the Survey of India office with particular care that it might reproduce the effect of an engraved Atlas sheet when slightly reduced.

The way of obtaining these plates has already been described in the Society's Journal, Part II, No. 2. 1878, p. 100, but we now use an improved gelatine tissue, specially manufactured by the Autotype Company, containing plumbago and other substances which give a certain roughness or 'grain' to the gelatine image and at the same time render it conductive of electricity so that when the print has been developed on the silvered copper plate and dried it is ready to go into the electrotyping battery.

We have also improved the electrotyping arrangements, and now use a form of battery I first saw in use at Vienna, consisting of two troughs; an outer one, containing solution of sulphate of copper, and an inner one having a leather bottom and containing dilute sulphuric acid. An iron plate is placed in the inner trough and coupled to the silvered copper plate bearing the gelatine matrix, placed below it on a suitable support in the lower trough. Electrical action is set up so that copper is deposited on the matrix and in the course of 3 to 4 weeks a plate is produced of sufficient thickness to stand printing from. The deposited plate is then separated from the matrix and after a little cleaning is ready for printing in the copper plate press.

The process is not an expensive one and is exceedingly cheap when compared with hand-engraving. A plate of most close and elaborate design that would take months or even a year or two to engrave by hand can in this way be reproduced in a month or six weeks. In the case of

the map before you, the drawing took about 6 months and the reproduction has taken about 5 weeks. Had the map been engraved the drawing would not have taken so long but the engraving would probably have taken a year to complete.

Dr. Burgess' two drawings were crucial tests of the process. They were very finely drawn and reduced very considerably. The delicacy and perfection of the results leave very little to be desired, as you will see from the prints, and no other photographic process I am acquainted with would have rendered such close fine work so perfectly.

Another process of heliogravure—known as photo-etching—employed in the office, is even quicker and more economical than the photo-electrotype but not quite so certain. Some specimens of it are on the table. This process is the exact opposite of the former, a direct negative is used, but a transparency has to be taken from it: this we prefer to do by the autotype process, intensifying the gelatine image with permanganate of potash. From this transparency a negative autotype print is made and developed upon a highly polished copper plate prepared for engraving. Before the copper plate receives the gelatine image a resinous grain of powdered bitumen is applied to it, which not only gives a firm hold to the gelatine film during the biting, but breaks up the image into a series of fine points which preserve the proper gradation of the half tints and enable the different parts of the engraved image to hold the ink in proper proportion. The resinous grain is fixed to the plate by subjecting it for a few seconds or a minute to the fumes of benzole.

The margins and back of the plate being protected with varnish, the copper plate with the negative gelatine image is immersed in an almost saturated solution of perchloride of iron which hardens the gelatine, though slowly permeating it, and attacks the copper, so that first the bare parts in the deep shadows of the picture, where there is little or no gelatine, are bitten; then the next darker tints, and so on until the high lights are just on the point of being attacked. With some subjects a single bath of perchloride is sufficient—with others it is advisable to begin with a very strong solution of the perchloride and pass the plate through a series of baths of decreasing strength. It is marvellous with what delicacy and perfection the most delicate gradations of half tint, even in the lightest shades, are reproduced on these plates. The biting takes only a few minutes and the whole operation of preparing a plate can be finished in a day. It is therefore exceedingly quick and the cost of materials is very small. The method is suitable either for line or half-tone subjects, but is perhaps most successful with the latter.

DR. RĀJENDRALĀLA MITRA made the following remarks on the death of Mr. Arthur Grote, an Honorary Member of the Society.

Gentlemen, at the last annual meeting the President announced the death, on December 4th, of Mr. Arthur Grote; but it was not convenient at the time to give, as usual, a brief account of the life of that gentleman. He served the Society long and faithfully, and rescued it from more than one critical situation. It is meet, therefore, that we should, on the present occasion, place on record a brief obituary note to express our sense of the loss we have sustained, and as I had the privilege of his friendship for well-nigh forty years, and have a vivid personal knowledge of his career in this country, I request your permission to make a few remarks *in memoriam*.

Anglo-Indian society is so transitory that ten years suffice to replace one generation by another; and as Mr. Grote retired from India eighteen years ago, I am afraid very few of you, gentlemen, remember him. The Society, however, recognised his services by electing him an Honorary Member; and his portrait on the wall before me shows the estimation in which he was held by his colleagues during his sojourn amongst us.

Arthur Grote was born at Beckenham in Kent, on the 29th of November, 1814. His father was the leading member of a large and flourishing banking-house, and his eldest brother, George Grote, immortalized his name by writing the best philosophical history of Greece that we have in the English language. I have no information about the early life of Arthur Grote beyond the fact that he was for some time at Harrow, where he was noted for his proficiency in Latin and Greek. As a younger son, a writership in the Indian Civil Service was deemed the most appropriate profession for him, and he entered Haileybury College early in 1832. His career in that institution was a highly distinguished one, and he passed out with several prizes in Arabic, Persian, Hindustāni, and Bengali. Arriving at Calcutta in June, 1823, he had to go through the usual course of training in the then College of Fort William, where he carried away a prize for Sanskrit, and excellent certificates for general proficiency. He commenced official life as an Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore in 1834, and, after passing through subordinate posts in Bauleah, and Murshidābād, attained the rank of a Magistrate at Hughli in 1836. This rise, even in those days of early promotion, was held to be remarkable, and it established Mr. Grote's reputation as an able and energetic officer. From Hughli he was transferred to Midnapur, where he served as a Magistrate for over five years (1838 to '43). In March, 1843, his health broke down under the arduous labours he had to get through in carrying on the Revenue settlement

of that district, and he had to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for a change. His two years' sojourn at the Cape did not, however, do him much good, and, after a few months' service in East Burdwan, he had to proceed to England on September 10, 1845. On his return to India, in November, 1848, he was put in charge of the Calcutta Collectorate and of the office of the Superintendent of Stationery and Stamps—acting also for a short time as special Deputy Collector in connexion with the Revenue survey of Midnapur. He entered the Board of Revenue as officiating Junior Secretary in July, 1852, and soon after became the Senior Secretary; which office he held till March, 1856, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Nuddea Division. The last office he held till July, 1859, when he became a member of the Board of Revenue, whence he retired on July 5, 1868. His official life was one of unbroken success, characterised as much by consummate tact and ability, as by the most kindly and considerate feeling for the well-being of the millions who, from time to time, were placed under his control. There are still living many friends and subordinates who cherish a lively remembrance of the kindly actions which proceeded from his generous and affectionate nature. It was during his administration as Commissioner of the Nuddea Division that the Indigo disputes between Indigo planters and ryots came to a head, and it must be said to his honour that he never for a moment forsook the side of the weak and the helpless.

Mr. Grote's connexion with this Society dates from 1849, when he was elected an Ordinary Member. In the following year he was elected a member of the Council, and early in 1852, Joint Secretary. For some time he was the sole Secretary, and it was a time when the financial affairs of the Society were very much involved. His diligence, earnest attention to the affairs of the Society, and great social influence with his friends enabled him, however, soon to surmount all difficulties, and to restore the Society to a healthy position. I advert to his social influence particularly, as therein lay much of the secret of his success as a Secretary. Extensive private correspondence among a wide circle of friends, inviting recruits, encouraging the lukewarm, and urging the old members to forward notes and papers, often suggesting subjects, and offering co-operation or literary help, form no part of the official duty of a Secretary, and yet those are just the duties which are the most conducive to the advancement of public institutions, and in which Mr. Grote distinguished himself most. He was elected a Vice-President of the Society on six different occasions, (1856, '57, '58, '63, '67, and '68) and held the office of President for five years (1859 to 62 and 1865). He took an active part in the negotiations which culminated in the transfer of the Society's natural history museum to Government, and in the course of it

he often reminded me of a remark of Mr. John Colvin, for some time Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, who, on a similar occasion, once publicly said :—" When I am in the rooms of this Society I am not a servant of Government." It has often been a matter of regret to me that this is a principle which is not often acted upon by officers of Government.

Mr. Grote was very much opposed to the Presidency of the Society being held for a long time by any one individual, and it was through his earnest exertion, and against the wish of his colleagues, that the old practice was set aside, and frequent changes in the *personnel* of the office rendered imperative. His profound erudition, vast experience, high official rank, and prominent social position gave him a commanding voice in the affairs of the Society, but no one ever enjoyed such advantages in a more mild, modest, genial, conciliatory, and winning way than he did ; he never made an enemy.

Taking a deep interest in Natural History, he was early selected as the best qualified person for the Presidency of the Agri-horticultural Society of India. He held the office for ten years, and, on his retirement, the Society elected him an Honorary Member, and voted a portrait for its meeting room.

The kindness of his nature and sympathy for living beings recommended Mr. Grote to the Presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he did much to promote the usefulness of that body. He was also for a time the leading member of the late Vernacular Literature Society, which benefitted largely by his advice and co-operation.

He was a man of remarkable width and grasp of mind, and few subjects came before him in which he was not able to take the part of a master. Besides his vernacular, he knew French, German, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Italian, in the first three of which he wrote with ease and elegance. Of Indian languages he had mastered Arabic, Persian, Hindustáni, Hindi, Sanskrit, Bengali and Uriya, making in all sixteen languages. In Bengali he was for some time a regular reader of our leading newspapers, and he often startled me by giving information which he had picked up from some of our then most recent books. But he was particularly attached to Greek, and never missed an opportunity of cultivating the literature of that language. By way of illustration of this remark I may mention that on the day before his departure from India, when most people are busy about packing and other domestic details, I found him when I called to bid him good-bye, sitting with a copy of the *Aves* of Aristophanes in his hands.

Literature, however, did not hold entire monopoly of his versatile

mind. He cultivated natural science with no less ardour, and in two branches of it—Entomology and Graminæ—he had acquired commendable proficiency. His collection of butterflies and moths was the largest in India in his time, and for years he employed several artists to draw from nature the fourfold changes which these animals undergo in the course of their ephemeral lives. His knowledge of Botany was recognised by Government, which appointed him Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Botanical Gardens at Sibpur for a time. He occasionally contributed short notes on these subjects to the transactions of the Zoological and the Linnæan Societies of London, of both of which he was a member.

On his retirement from India he joined the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and took a prominent part in the management of the affairs of that Society. Though averse to authorship, he was a charming literary correspondent. I always felt deeply grateful to him for most interesting notes of the progress of Oriental Literature in Europe, which he regularly sent to me. Nor did he forget our Society. He watched its progress with deep interest, and frequently corresponded with our Secretaries and leading members. Latterly he was occupied in superintending the publication of a Memoir, by Mr. Moore, of the rarer specimens of Lepidoptera in the late Mr. W. S. Atkinson's collection, and contributed a biographical notice of Mr. Atkinson by way of introduction to the first volume of that work. I am glad to be able to announce that your Council have made arrangements for bringing out the third volume of the work under the superintendence of our late President, Mr. W. T. Blanford. We have lost in Mr. Grote a collaborateur and friend the equal of whom it will be hard to obtain. As a personal friend I deeply mourn his loss.

The following papers were read—

1. *Natural History notes from H. M.'s Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator."* Commander ALFRED CARPENTER, R. N. Commanding. No. 4. *On six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal.* By G. M. GILES, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey. No. 5. *Description of a new species of Crustacea belonging to the Brachyurous family Raninidæ, from the 'Swatch of no ground.'*—By J. WOOD-MASON, Offg. Superintendent Indian Museum, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Medical College, Calcutta. No. 6. *On some Nodular stones obtained by trawling in 675 fathoms of water off Colombo.*—By E. J. JONES. A. R. S. M., Geological Survey of India.

The paper will be published in Part II of the Journal for 1887.

2. *Description of a new species of Phytophagous Coleoptera alleged to be destructive to the Dhán crops in the Chittagong District.*—By JOSEPH BALY. Communicated by the NATURAL HISTORY SECRETARY.

The paper has been published in Part II of the Journal for 1886.

3. *Sítá's Window, or Buddha's Shadow Cave, near Prabhása, with an eye copy of an ancient inscription in the As'oka characters.*—By J. COCKBURN.

(Abstract.)

This is a short paper in which the writer briefly explains the circumstances that led to the discovery of the inscription, and the steps he took to get an eye-copy of it; which he eventually succeeded in making with the aid of an astronomical telescope. The inscription consists of seven lines in the As'oka character, carved on a sunken and once polished surface which is a part of the natural rock, and resembles a tablet let into the rock; the position of the tablet is above the left top corner of the main entrance window of the cave, and the letters, which are cut in the rock to the depth of three-sixteenth's of an inch, are in a surprisingly perfect state of preservation, considering their great age. Sítá's window is described as being an ancient Buddhist hermit's cave cut into the vertical face of a precipice 50 feet high, which forms the scarp of the classic hill of Prabhása in the Allahabad district. The cave is situated 150 feet to the N. E. corner of the Jain Temple of Parishnáth, which is built on a platform immediately below the scarp; and is now known to the people as "Chetá Mátá-ka Roseiyá." Mr. Cockburn identifies the cave with the lofty stone cavern of a venomous dragon, in which Buddha was supposed to have left his shadow, but owing to its inaccessible position, and the presence of numerous swarms of wild bees, he was unable to enter the cave: it has a small entrance and two apertures about 8" square to admit light, the irregular form of which he considers as the best proof that it is the cave in which Buddha left his shadow, as they might well be constructed to throw a shadow within, having the human outline.

Dr. Hoernle remarked:—the copy of the inscription is not quite as legible as one could wish. This is the more to be regretted as there is just a possibility of its containing a chronological date in the last line in the older style of numerals. The copy does not profess to be more than an eye-copy, taken by means of a large telescope. As such it is probably as good as it could be; but mere eye-copies are never quite satisfactory. Mr. Cockburn is fully entitled to the honour of the first discovery of the inscription; at the same time it is satisfactory to know, that—as I have

been told by Dr. Burgess—Dr. Führer of the Archæological Survey has independently discovered the inscription and is taking steps to obtain a more exact copy by means of an impression taken from the rock. At present the inscription cannot be fully read. Some of the letters are either not accurately copied, or they are not sufficiently well preserved on the rock. The inscription is written in the so-called Aśoka characters, of a somewhat later type, and to judge from that fact, it should belong to about the beginning of the Christian era. A peculiarity of it is that it writes the conjunct *r*, after as well as before the consonant to which it is joined. Thus in the 4th line we have *praputānaṃ* "of the descendants," where the *r* in *pra* is indicated by a wavy line under *pa*, exactly as in the Gīrnār Inscription of Aśoka. Again in lines 3 and 4 we have *nirvāpita* (*nirvāpida*) "deceased." Here the change of *t* to *d* is another peculiarity. The *r*, however, is as often assimilated in the usual fashion, as in *mitasa* (*mittasa*, Skr. *mitrasya*) in the 2nd line. Another peculiarity is the frequent use of what Dr. Bühler calls the *serif*, i. e., a small stroke to define the ends of the horizontal or vertical strokes which form the body of the letter.

The inscription, so far as I am able to make it out, reads as follows. The dots indicate letters which are said to be lost on the rock. The 'dashes' indicate illegible letters.

— — गोपा आपुत्रस •
 बपस त्रिमितस • •
 मातं लेन गोपलि नि
 वैपिदप्रपुतानं • •
 आ — धटेनेन लेना
 कारित पु — — दस • • • •
 मसतह — — — — — १० + ५
 — — Gopā āputrasa •
 bapasa trimitasa • •
 mātāṃ lena Gopali ni
 rvapida-praputānaṃ • •
 ā — dhaṭenena lenā
 kārīta pu — — dasa • • • •
 masatachha — — — — — 10 + 5 (= 15)

The paper will be published in Part I of the Journal for 1887.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in February last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Amsterdam. *Revue Coloniale Internationale*,—Tome IV, No. 2, Février, 1887.
- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—*American Chemical Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 6, December, 1886.
- Bordeaux. *La Société Linnéenne de Bordeaux*—*Actes*, Tome XXXIX.
- Boston. Boston Society of Natural History,—*Memoirs*, Vol. III. Nos. 12 and 13.
- . ———. *Proceedings*,—Vol. XXIII, Part 2.
- Bruxelles. Musée Royal D'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique,—*Bulletin*, Tome IV, No. 4.
- Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—*Records*, Vol. XX.
- . *The Indian Engineer*,—Vol. II, Nos. 10 and 11.
- . *Indian Engineering*,—Vol. I, Nos. 2, 6, 8 and 9.
- . Meteorological observations recorded at six stations in India corrected and reduced, October, 1886.
- Copenhagen. K Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab—Aarbger, 1 Bind (II Række), 3 Hefte.
- Chicago Ill. *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, Vol. IX, No. 1, January, 1887.
- Edinburgh. *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*,—Vol. II, No. 12, December, 1886; Vol. III, No. 1, January, 1887.
- Florence. *La Società Africana D'Italia*,—*Bullettino*, Tome II, Fascicolo 8°.
- London. *The Academy*,—Nos. 750, 768—770.
- . Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—*Journal*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, November, 1886.
- . *The Athenæum*,—Nos. 3091—3093.
- . *Nature*,—Vol. XXXV, Nos. 899—901.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—*Monthly Notices*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, November 1886.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—*Proceedings*, Vol. VIII, No. 12, December, 1886; Vol. IX, No. 1, January, 1887.

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- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—Tome VIII (VIII^e Série), No. 2.
- . La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome VII (7^e Série), No. 4.
- . —————Compte Rendu des Séances, Nos. 1 et 2, 1887.
- Philadelphia. American Philosophical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXIII, No. 123, July, 1886, and list of Surviving Members, March 5th, 1886.
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- San Francisco. California Academy of Sciences,—Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 5, September, 1886.
- Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Vol. XXII, Disp. 1^a, 1886-'87.
- Washington. United States Geological Survey,—Bulletin, Nos. 27—29, 1886.
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- BERG, N. P. VAN DEN, LL. D. The Financial and Economical Progress and Condition of Netherlands India during the last fifteen years and the effect of the present Currency System. 4to. Batavia, 1887.
- DUKA, DR. THEODORE, M. R. A. S. An Essay on the Bráhuí Grammar. (from the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,' Vol. XIX, Part 1.) 8vo. London, 1886.
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- L' Ottica di Claudio Tolomeo da Eugenio da Gilberto Govi. 8vo. Turin, 1885.

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- Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for 1885. By J. P. Lesley, State Geologist. 8vo. Harrisburg, 1886.

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Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army of India, Part II, 1886. 4to. Calcutta, 1887.

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Administration Report of the Government Central Museum, Madras for the year 1885-86. Fcp. Madras, 1886.

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Researches upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and Edward T. Reichert, M. D. (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge). 4to. Washington, 1886.

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 Göttingen. Der Königl Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—Göttengische Gelehrte Anzeign, Nos, 23 and 24, 1886; No. 1, 1887.
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 ———. ———. Beiblätter,—Band X, Stück 12; Band XI, Stück 1.
 ———. Hesperos,—Vol. VI, Nos. 133—135.
 ———. Literarisches Centralblatt,—Nos. 50—53, 1886; No. 1, 1887.
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 ———. The Entomologist,—Vol. XX, No. 284, January, 1887.
 ———. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. XXIII, No. 272, January, 1887.
 ———. The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXIV, No. 288, December, 1886; Vol. XXV, No. 289, January, 1887.
 ———. The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine,—Vol. XXIII (5th Series), No. 140, January, 1887.
 ———. The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XVI (new Series), No. 8, December, 1886.
 ———. The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XXI, No. 120, February, 1887.
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 ———. Society of Arts,—Journal, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1783—1785.
 New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXII, No. 192, December, 1886.
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 ———. Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Tome IX (6^{me} Série), Décembre, 1886; Tome X (6^{me} Série), Janvier, 1887.
 ———. Journal des Savants,—Novembre et Décembre, 1886.

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———. *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome XXXVIII, Nos. 22—26; Tome XXXIX, Nos. 1 et 2.

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DISTANT, W. L. *Rhopalocera Malayana*: A description of the Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula. Part XII, November, 1886. 4to. London, 1886.

MULLER, F. MAX. *The Sacred Books of the East*. Vol. XXV:—*The Laws of Manu* translated, with extracts from seven Commentaries, by G. Bühler. 8vo. Oxford, 1886.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR APRIL, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were held on Wednesday the 6th April 1887 at 9-15 P. M.

LT.-COL. J. WATERHOUSE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :

Abdul Latif, C. I. E., Nawab Bahádur, H. Beveridge, Esq., H. F. Blanford, Esq., E. Gay, Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, C. I. E., Rai Bahádur, E. F. Mondy, Esq., Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhyáya, L. de Nicéville, Esq., Pandit Mahámahopádhyáya Mahes-chandra Nyáyaratna, H. M. Percival, Esq., The Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E., Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, Maulavi Golám Sarwar, D. Waldie, Esq., J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for, and elected Ordinary Members:

Dr. W. J. Simpson.

F. J. E. Spring, Esq.

Fritz Noetling, Esq., Ph. D.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :

T. R. Munro, Esq., Port Commissioner's Department, proposed by D. Waldie, Esq., seconded by H. M. Percival, Esq.

Dr. P. K. Ráy, Professor, Presidency College, proposed by the Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, seconded by Professor Nilmani Mukherji.

Babu Nobin Chánd Bural, Solicitor, proposed R. D. Mehta, Esq., seconded by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.

Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Principal, La Martinière, proposed by E. T. Atkinson, Esq., seconded by E. Gay, Esq.

Charles R. Lanman, Esq., Professor of Sanskrit, Harvard College, Cambridge, U. S. A., proposed by Dr. Hoernle, seconded by H. M. Percival, Esq.

The following gentleman has intimated his wish to withdraw from the Society :

Dr. K. G. Sircár.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of a letter from the family of the late Isaac Lea, LL. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, announcing the death of that gentleman on the 8th December last, in his 95th year,—and stated that Dr. Lea was the oldest Honorary Member of the Society, having been elected in May 1834.

A Biographical sketch of Dr. Lea, with a list of his writings, is published in the Bulletin of the United States National Museum, No. 23.

The SECRETARY also intimated the death of the following member :
T. G. H. Moncrieffe, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN reported that Dr. Hoernle had returned from leave and resumed charge of the office of Philological Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN reported that A. Simson, Esq., and Abdul Latif, C. I. E., Nawáb Bahádúr, had been appointed Members of Council.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Council had proposed the following new rule to be introduced into the Society's Bye-laws, and that in accordance with Rule 78 it had been referred to the general body of members :—

“Rule 24 a. Any member of the Society not permanently resident *in India*, as defined in Rule 32, may, after he shall have paid his entrance fee, compound for the payment of all future subscriptions as a Foreign member by the payment of a single sum of Rs. 200.”

The opinion was expressed that the amount should be altered to “£20 sterling, payable to the London Agents of the Society.”

The CHAIRMAN reported that the following Circular had been received from the Secretary, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. regarding the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund, with the request that it might be made known at the next meeting of the Society :—

ELIZABETH THOMPSON SCIENCE FUND.

This fund which has been established by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Stamford, Connecticut, "for the advancement and prosecution of scientific research in its broadest sense," now amounts to \$25,000. As accumulated income is again available, the trustees desire to receive applications for appropriations in aid of scientific work. This endowment is not for the benefit of any one department of science, but it is the intention of the trustees to give the preference to those investigations *which cannot otherwise be provided for*, which have for their object the advancement of human knowledge or the benefit of mankind in general, rather than to researches directed to the solution of questions of merely local importance.

Applications for assistance from this fund should be accompanied by a full statement of the nature of the investigation, of the conditions under which it is to be prosecuted, and of the manner in which the appropriation asked for is to be expended. The applications should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. C. T. Minot, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

DR. RÁJENDRALÁLA MITRA in bringing to the notice of the meeting the new edition of *Manu* with seven Commentaries,* recently published by the Hon. Rao Sahib Visvanáth Náráyana Mandlik, C. S. I. made the following remarks: Among the presentations lately received there is an edition of the Institutes of *Manu*, which is worthy of special notice. The text of the *Manu-saṁhitá* has been already printed some twenty times or more in India, and some of the editions contain also the commentary of Kulluka Bhaṭṭa; a new edition therefore may not appear anything out of the common. The new one, however, comes with a special recommendation; it includes seven different commentaries, six of which are rare and have now been printed for the first time. The editor is well-known for his literary labours, his high scholarship, and his profound knowledge of Hindu law, and he has taken great pains to make his edition in every way worthy of his reputation. Of the text he has had access to a large number of MSS. from almost every part of India where Sanskrit is largely cultivated, and has made excellent use of them to secure a complete critical apparatus for the study of the work. Of most of the commentaries, MSS. are exceedingly rare,

* *Mánava-Dharmá Sástra*, with the Commentaries of Medhātithi, Sarvajña náráyana, Kulluka, Rághavánanda, Nandana, Rámachandra, and Govindarája. Edited with notes by the Hon. Ráo Sáhab Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C. S. I.; M. R. A. S.; F. R. G. S.; F. S. S. (Lond.) Additional Member of Council of the Governor-General of India, &c. &c. &c.

and the editor had to content himself with only a few; but none has been printed from a single MS. The *variae lectiones* supplied leave no room for doubt that we have got the works intact, and to philologists and historians, as well as to practical lawyers, they will not fail to be of immense value.

I am aware that some leading European orientalisks attach little importance to Indian commentaries; a few go the length of saying that it would have been better had no commentaries existed of the Vedas and other very ancient texts, since they warp our judgment, and often mislead us in our search for the original meaning of our ancient records. They hold concordance, analogy, philological arguments to be better proofs, and insist that we should always abide by them to the exclusion of the commentaries. As a matter of course, orthodox Hindus look upon this course with great repugnance, and their arguments *per contra* are not by any means weak. A *reductio ad absurdum* argument they sometimes use is amusingly effective. There is a precept in Sanskrit which is daily recited by a large number of Indians, and it runs thus:—

Suklāmbāradharam devam śaśivarnam chaturbhujam prasannavadanam dhyāyet.

It means 'let the devotee meditate on the divinity as dressed in white garments, refulgent, of the colour of the moon, four-handed, and of benign countenance.' Now, an advocate of the concordance school intervenes, and says that cannot be. The first term is a compound of three words, of which the first *sukla* means 'white,' the second *ambara*, 'cloth,' and the third *dhara* 'to bear' or 'carry,' the whole meaning 'that which carries white cloth,' i. e. a washerman's donkey, which carries home white clothes from the bleaching field. It is called *deva* or 'bright,' or light coloured, and no one has yet seen a jet black donkey. Any possible doubt in the case is removed by the epithet, *śaśivarna*, moon-coloured, which can only mean ash-grey. The epithet 'four-handed' (*chaturbhujā*) is a very becoming euphemism for four-footed, and the 'benign countenance' (*prasanna-vadana*) is obviously indicative of the natural non-expressiveness of the countenance of a donkey. The different meanings of the words may be supported by hundreds of concordant passages, and the conclusion follows that the Hindu Śāstras require a Vaiṣṇava devotee, for his salvation, to meditate on the image of a washerman's donkey loaded with recently bleached cloth.

Grammatical ingenuity is, however, not satisfied with this exposition. The philologist comes forward, and argues from his own peculiar standpoint. He holds, and with perfect grammatical and lexi-

cographical accuracy, that *s'uklā* "white" also, means 'fair,' and, since the next member of the compound is *ambā* a "mother," the meaning fair is the most appropriate here, and the two words together mean, 'he whose mother is a fair lady', i. e., Gaṇeśa, the elapho-cephalic god whose mother is pre-eminently called *Gaurī*, the 'fair one.' The next element of the compound is *ra* which means 'to take or take about, i. e., to serve as a vehicle or *Vāhana*.' This makes the word to mean 'he who carries Gaṇeśa,' i. e., a mouse who is well-known to be the vehicle of the god named. The last member of the compound, *dhara*, means 'to seize' or 'catch,' as well as to carry, and the whole compound must mean, 'he who has caught the vehicle of him who has a fair lady for his mother,' in other words, a cat holding a mouse. The qualifying epithets apply to this cat just as well as to the donkey, especially the 'benign countenance,' for a cat holding so delectable a morsel in his mouth as a plump mouse cannot but look particularly pleased. The conclusion according to this interpretation is that the devotee should meditate, for the salvation of his soul, on the image of a cat holding a mouse in his mouth. Seeing that the Hindus do worship monkeys, bulls, Brāhmaṇī kites, and other animals, the addition of the donkey and the cat to the list need not be looked upon as improbable, and anthropologists may well look upon these animals as totems. To the Hindus, however, the absurdity is patent, and no further argument is needed to prove the extremely misleading character of exegesis by grammar and concordance.

Doubtless much may be said *per contra*, but I need not dwell upon the theme. Suffice it to say that, whatever its merits in expounding the Vedas in regard to which imaginative scholars like to have ample elbow room, the plan of concordance is totally unsuited for the exposition of law. The danger is imminent, and much mischief has already been done by the misinterpretation of our law-books by English Judges, working under the light of imperfect translations. A notable instance of this may be found in the judge-made law about adoptions by women and S'údras. A mediæval quasi-religious maxim says, 'Women and S'údras should not repeat mantras,' (*Strī-s'údro'mantrakah*,) and, with that verse before them, our English Judges, not excepting their Lordships of the Privy Council, have decided that S'údras may adopt, i. e., accept a *dattaka* son without any form of religious ceremony, forgetting that the word *mantra* in the verse simply means a verse of the Rīg Veda Sañhitā, whereas in ordinary parlance it means all Sanskrit words used in religious service, including the declaration of giving and receiving a child, as in the *Dattaka* ceremony, or of a bride in a marriage.

The most rigid attention to commentaries is necessary to avoid such absurdities. In these alone we can have the traditional meaning, the meaning which the people have hitherto assigned to their texts, and every departure from them is an outrage on the law of the land, which the Government is pledged to uphold. And as the text of Manu is cited in every judicial proceeding concerning Hindu Law, Mr. Maṇḍalik has done valuable service to legal practitioners, by placing the commentaries before them in so acceptable a form.

The necessity for a careful comparison of the different commentaries was felt a long time ago. The late lamented scholar, Mr. Burnell, took in hand a translation of the text of Manu with voluminous notes, showing the differences of the different commentaries. Our Society also wished to do something in the same way, and very readily accepted a proposition of Dr. J. Jolly to print, in the "*Bibliotheca Indica*," extracts from all the commentaries then accessible to him, except that of Kul-luka Bhaṭṭa. Two fasciculi of this work have already been published under the title of '*Manu-ṭikā-sangraha*.' Owing to other engagements the learned editor of the work has not been able to push on this undertaking as fast as could be wished. The published portion comes up to only about one-ninth of the total, and now that all the commentaries have been published in their entirety, it will be for your Council to consider whether your undertaking should not be dropped. Disjointed extracts, without even the texts to which they refer, cannot be of any value, or at all worth having, when the entire works are at hand in so convenient a form.

MR. H. F. BLANFORD read the following remarks on some recent evidence on the subject of the variation of the rainfall of the Carnatic and N. W. Himalayas with the sun-spot period.

The supposed variation of the rainfall of the globe in response to those changes in the sun's condition which we know best by the variation in the magnitude and frequency of the spots on his surface has been tolerably familiar to all who busy themselves with meteorological enquiries, ever since in 1872 Mr. Charles Meldrum communicated to the British Association his discovery that the cyclones of the South Indian Ocean were subject to such a cyclical variation. In 1872, Mr. Norman Lockyer drew public attention to the fact that the rainfall of Madras (that is, that recorded at the Madras Observatory) appeared to vary in like manner, inasmuch as the average rainfall in years when sun-spots were at or near their maximum frequency, very appreciably exceeded that of years when they were at or near their minimum. Subsequently other writers took up this subject: among others, one of the

best known is Dr. now Sir, W. W. Hunter who in a pamphlet written in his well known brilliant style of exposition, set forth these now familiar facts of the rainfall, basing them, however, on the much more extensive data of sixty-four years' registers, together with the further important observation, which I believe originated with Mr. Pogson, *viz.* that the famines of Southern India recurred at intervals of about 11 years, coinciding with the recurrence of the sun-spot minimum. It fell to me, as an official duty, to review the evidence adduced in Dr. Hunter's pamphlet and other writing, on the subject, the economic bearings of which were obviously of the highest importance, and I had to point out that while the rainfall registers of the Madras Observatory, undeniably showed a certain amount of fluctuation of the kind pointed out by Mr. Norman Lockyer and Dr. W. W. Hunter, any other stations in Southern India, the rainfall registers of which were among the oldest extant, to wit Bangalore and Mysore and other stations in the peninsula and other parts of India, *viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, with a partial and doubtful exception in the case of Nagpur, failed to shew any trace of such a cyclical variation. But it was notorious that the famines the periodicity of which was considered corroborative of the rainfall oscillation had sometimes affected the Carnatic, sometimes Mysore and Bellary, sometimes Hyderabad and the Deccan, and sometimes the Northern Circars and Orissa; so that the two classes of facts must be regarded as to a great extent independent of each other.

In a lecture delivered on the 18th May 1877 at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, General R. Strachey also pointed out the insufficiency of the evidence adduced to bear out the conclusions drawn from them. His criticism is so much to the point, and the objection raised, notwithstanding its obvious validity, is so frequently disregarded by persons who enter on enquiries of this kind, that it is worth quoting in its original form of expression. Speaking of Dr. Hunter's results he says, "He has inferred from what must be held to be altogether insufficient numerical data that sure indications of periodicity exist. He arrives by an arithmetical process at certain figures, which he regards as the probable mean amount of rainfall in the successive years of the 11 year's cycle, and finding a maximum and minimum among them, he infers that this is a proof of a true periodical variation. But such a result alone proves nothing. To test its value, it is necessary to compare the calculated quantities of rain for the several years with the quantities actually observed. and then to consider whether the differences are of a character to justify the belief that the calculated quantities afford a reliable approximation to the truth and what sort of approximation * * * The only conclusion that seems possible from such

an examination of the figures as I have described, is the negative one, that they cannot be accepted as supplying any evidence in support of the views put forward by Dr. Hunter."

In 1877, another key-note was struck simultaneously or nearly so by Mr. Douglas Archibald and Mr. S. A. Hill. The former in a letter to the *Englishman*, which was afterwards noticed in *Nature*, pointed out that the winter rainfall of Calcutta is marked by a distinct periodicity, and of the opposite character to that supposed to be shewn by the Madras rainfall registers; the maximum rainfall occurring during the years of minimum sun-spots and the minimum rainfall during the years of maximum sun-spots. The latter in a report on the rainfall of the N. W. Provinces addressed to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, noticed that the registers seemed to lend some support to the theory that underlying very great irregular and non-periodic variations, there is a fluctuation of the total annual rainfall coinciding approximately with that of sun-spot frequency, and further that the winter rains of Northern India are generally heavier when the total fall of the year is below the mean than when the summer rains are excessive. These three ideas were further brought to the test and worked out with a more definite result, in a paper published by Mr. Hill in 1879 in the Indian Meteorological Memoir. The final conclusions were that "The winter rains are heaviest when the summer rains are defective, and *vice versâ*." That "the maximum of winter rainfall appeared to be reached rather more than a year before the minimum of sun-spots and the minimum rainfall to coincide with or follow the maximum of sun-spots, at about an equal interval."

With regard to the rainfall Mr. Hill concluded that there is an eleven-year cycle but of a different character, the maximum being reached about 4 years after the sun-spot maximum and the minimum three years later. His figures shew, however, that this minimum is followed by a rise and then by another minimum as great as the first or nearly so, the intervening year corresponding to that of minimum sun-spots.

Nearly eight years have elapsed since the latest of these notices was published, and meanwhile further data have been steadily accumulating. Recently in the course of a searching enquiry into all the facts of the distribution of the Indian rainfall and its vicissitudes, I have had occasion to go again over all the ground surveyed in the writings I have referred to, and very much more in addition, I have done so with due regard to the cautionary monitions of General Strachey, and with results so distinct as to leave but little doubt on my mind that we have really to do with a cyclical variation very distinct in character and of such mag-

nitude as to be of considerable economic importance, but differing in different parts of India.

I will first take the facts relating to Southern India. Instead of dealing with the rainfall registers of one station only, a very feeble and unsatisfactory basis for testing any question of the kind, I have taken the rainfall registers of all the sudder and some sub-divisional stations in the Carnatic, including under this designation the plain below the eastern ghats extending from Tinnevely to the mouth of the Kistna. There are 38 stations representing 72,000 square miles, and the registers extend over 22 years, two complete sun-spot cycles, viz., from 1864 to 1885. On simply tabulating the average of each year it was obvious that during the first 13 years with very slight irregularities the rainfall varied very nearly with the sun-spots. Being already below the average in 1864 it fell to a minimum in 1867, when it was 9·4 inches below the average of 34·6 inches, these increased steadily year by year up to 1872 when it was at a maximum, being 11·5 inches above the average. With a sudden fall to an average amount in 1873 and a recovery in the following year to 7·3 inches above the average, it declined steadily for 3 more years to another minimum in 1876, when it was 13·2 inches below the average. After this it became more irregular, but with sundry oscillations it rose again to 11·6 inches above the average in 1884. The years of minimum sun-spots were 1867 and 1878. The years of maximum sun-spots 1870 and 1883 or the beginning of 1884. Thus the first minimum year of rainfall was a year of minimum sun-spots, the second preceded the latter minimum by 2 years. The first maximum of rainfall was 3 years after the sun-spot maximum, the second coincided with it or followed it by a few months only. These facts taken in conjunction with the amplitude of the oscillation amounting to considerably more than half the average rainfall of the province are striking enough.

But it remained to ascertain how far this is a real cyclical oscillation, to compute the amount for each year as it would be determined by such a cycle, and to compare this year by year with the amount actually recorded. Only in this way, as General Strachey pointed out, could we ascertain how much of the result is due to the operation of a law and how much due to other and non-compatible agencies.

By the application of Bessel's well known harmonic formula it is quite feasible to ascertain from any given series of figures what, according to the theory of errors, is the most probable value of any cyclical oscillation underlying them, when the length of the cycle is approximately known. This is so in the present case. The cycle of the sun-spots has been determined by Wolf to be 11·1 years. For convenience, as I have only two cycles to deal with, I have taken it at exactly

eleven years, and computing out the hypothetical rainfall of each year of the cycle, on this assumption, I find that the periodical variation so determined is at the time of the minimum 6·7 inches below the average of 34·3 inches, and at the time of maximum 7·3 inches above it, the total mean oscillation being 14 inches, or more than two-fifths of the whole. The recorded rainfall of any single year deviates on an average from the hypothetical value by only 3·6 inches. The result is far greater and more striking than I, or I believe any one else, would have ventured to anticipate.

But now comes a curious point. No other province of Southern India, as far as I have yet ascertained, exhibits anything approaching to such regularity. The rainfall of Mysore and Bellary, a region more subject to famine than Madras itself, shews scarcely an appreciable oscillation coinciding with the sun-spot cycle, except that it exhibits a very distinct minimum in 1876. The province of Malabar has indeed two very distinct minima in 1866-67 and 1875-76, but there was another greater than either in 1881 and the maxima were very irregular, occurring in 1871, 1874, 1878 and 1882, and the Deccan and Hyderabad are not more concordant. At present therefore only the Carnatic can be said to have its rainfall varying in an eleven-year cycle, but in this case the coincidence is very marked indeed.

On the question of the periodical recurrence of famines, I have nothing to add to the facts detailed in the Report of the Famine Commissioners.

The conclusions drawn by Mr. Hill that the winter rainfall and summer rainfall of the N.-W. Provinces both shew a periodical variation, but of a different character in the two cases, and that the summer rainfall tends to vary in the opposite direction to the winter rainfall have also been critically examined.

Taking the rainfall of the N. W. Himalayan stations alone, from November to May inclusive, and tabulating it year by year for about 26 stations, I find that it shews amid some irregularities a very much more distinct cyclical variation than that obtained by Mr. Hill from the registers of twenty stations, half on the hills and half on the plains. It seems to have been at a maximum in the winter and spring of 1864-1865, to have decreased with some irregular variations, but on the whole pretty steadily, till 1872-73, to have again increased in like manner till 1877-78, after which it became more irregular, dropping to a minimum in 1878-79, then increasing again till 1880-81 and decreasing to 1883-84. Notwithstanding these irregularities, when the probable oscillation in the eleven-year cycle is computed out it is found to be not less striking than that of the Carnatic rainfall. It amounts when at its

maximum to 33 per cent. in excess of the average, when at its minimum to nearly 18 per cent. below it. The first almost exactly coincides with the minimum of the sun-spots, the second follows the sun-spot maximum by 2 or 3 years. The cyclical variation therefore on the experience of two cycles amounts to more than 50 per cent. of the average, but it does not seem to vary concurrently with the quantity of the spots, in other words, with the activity of the movements in the solar photosphere, but rather to consist of a sudden intensification of the winter and spring precipitation on the mountains about the time when the sun-spots are at their minimum.

The variation of the summer rainfall of the plains I have tested by comparing the rainfall of the months June to September of the whole of North-Western India east of the Ravi, *viz.*, the Eastern Punjab, Rajputana, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and the Central India States, Saugor and Nerbudda, and comprising about 100 registering stations. The most noticeable feature is that in those years when the winter and spring rainfall is very excessive on the hills, and the snowfall remarkably thick and copious there is a great deficiency of rain on the plains in the following summer. Especially was this the case in 1868 and 1877, and to a certain degree in 1865. In general in 14 years out of 22 the variations of the summer rainfall on the plains vary in the opposite direction to the winter rainfall on the hills, but it is only in years of extraordinary precipitation on the hills that this opposition is very strongly manifested.

This conclusion, as I need hardly point out, is strongly confirmatory of the view I put forward originally in 1877 and which has been made the basis of forecasts of the monsoon rainfall, *viz.*, that the snowfall has a direct and prejudicial influence on the summer rainfall.

Nor is this influence restricted to Northern India. There is much community between the phenomenon of dry winds and droughts in Northern India, and in Western and even Southern India, but the discussion of this point would lead me far afield beyond the subject of my present notice, the purport of which is that I consider it no longer doubtful that a cyclical variation of a very marked kind regulates the rainfall of the Carnatic on the one hand, and the winter rainfall of the North-Western Himalaya on the other, and that in some degree similar or opposite oscillations are traceable in the rainfall of other provinces. But I have been quite unable to detect such an oscillation in the rainfall of India as a whole.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read a report by V. A. Smith, ^W of Basti, N.-W. P. of a find of old coins in Pargáná Bánsí, east Basti district.

Some Chamárs in October 1886 when ploughing at Masná near Kakrahí Ghát in Tappa Nandipár, Pargáná Bánsí, east of the Bastí District, N. W. P., found a metal pot containing coins. The pot is said to have contained 54 coins, but only 38 have been recovered, *vis.*,

Ghiyás-ud-dín Balban. 25 (Thomas, Pathan Kings, page 134, No. 112, Plate II, 42).

Muizz-ud-dín Kaikobád. 12 (*ibid.*, page 141, No. 116, Plate II, 46).

'Alá-ud-dín Muḥammad Sháh (*ibid.*, p. 171, No. 132 or 133, Pl. III, 57).

The village where the find occurred is on the road between Bánsí and Nepál.

The coins of 'Alá-ud-dín are very common. Those of Balban appear to be less common, and those of Muizz-ud-dín Kaikobád scarce. Two coins of this last named prince were found last year in the south of the Bastí District (Proceedings, A. S. B, April 1886, p. 68).

Action has been taken under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act, and as many of the coins as Government may desire to take can be acquired.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read an extract from a letter from C. J. Rodgers, Esq., of the Archæological Survey Department, regarding coins that he had collected during his recent tour.

"I am just finishing my tour. During it I have collected upwards of 300 coins of different kinds for Government. These include a Sikandar Súrí and an Ibráhím Súrí, coins of the greatest rarity. I have also found a *chau tánke* of Akbar's. This I take to be the *four tánke-piece*. Several *ním tankahs* have also turned up, and a quantity of *fulús* of various mints. In one place in the hills here I obtained seven *Iláhi* months of *one* mint,—*Dihlí*. Yesterday I secured here three months of another mint, *Gobindpúr*.

"But the most puzzling thing I have found is a series of coins struck at Dár ul *Khiláfat* and Dár ul *Islám* Dogám (دگام).^{*} They are simply more abundant than any other mint, and yet I can find no clue as to what it was or where.

"I *think* I have found remains of the temple destroyed by Mahmúd of *Ghazní* in *Kángará*. But of this I am not quite certain."

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following extract from a letter from A. M. Markham, Esq., Bijnaur, forwarding two terra-cotta Buddhist medals (see Plate I).

^{*} [See a mention of these coins in Mr. Oliver's paper in the Journal, A. S. B. Vol. LV, for 1886.]

"I have sent you by parcel post a box containing (1) the pieces of a terra-cotta circular medal, so to speak, bearing a beautiful impression of a seated Buddha under a chaitya, with an armed (?) attendant standing on either side, and with small flying figures playing round the apex of the 'hies' of the chaitya. Underneath is a tolerably plain inscription, and below the inscription a strange little figure in an attitude of servility (or worship ?) before an object which I cannot make out. On the reverse is what I take to be meant for the Bo tree.

"May I beg of you to be so good as to decipher the inscription for me, and tell me the probable, or perhaps exact, age of the medal. I would put it in about the 8th or 9th century A. D.

"I also put in the box (2) a perfect specimen of a smaller and less beautiful medal, also with an inscription. May I request you to favour me with a reading of it also. These, with many hundreds of small terra-cotta moulded plaques of Buddha seated, measuring 3 inches by 1½ in., all identical, were found by me recently in a mound. On receiving translations from you, I shall send you a paper on the mound and its opening and hope to be permitted by Government to send for the Society's Museum specimens of the articles found in it. I am under an obligation to send them to the N.-W. P. and Oudh Museum at Lucknow; but have no doubt that, as they are so numerous, I shall obtain permission to send some to your Society."

DR. HOERNLE remarked: The medals are correctedly described in Mr. Markham's note. Representations similar to that on the larger medal may be seen on the Barhut stones in the Indian Museum (see General Cunningham's *Stūpa of Bharut*, Pl. XIII, XXXI *et passim*). The flying figures are human, and bear garlands. The attendants carry *chauris* in their right hands. The objects in their left hands are not distinct; that in the hand of the right-hand figure seems to be a long bow. The left-hand figure wears a necklet. Both are clothed in *dhotis* only. Their head-dresses slightly differ. Their heads appear to be encircled by a halo. Buddha, on the chaitya, is represented seated, in the attitude of meditation. The figure below the inscription would seem to be a woman, to judge from the head dress. The object before which she kneels is perhaps a pan on a woodfire, which she is represented as blowing. The inscription is merely the well-known Buddhist creed, which runs as follows:

ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभवा हेतुकेशान्मयागतो ह्यवद-
नेषां (च यो निरोध ए) संवादि महाचमस [!]

i. e., 'All things that proceed from a cause, their cause the Tathāgata has declared as well as what is their destruction. Such is the di-

124 *A new gold Gupta coin forwarded by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac.* [APRIL,

tum of the great Śramaṇa.' (See the *Proceedings* for June 1881, p. 113.) The words enclosed in brackets are broken away on the medal.

The inscription on the smaller medal is the same Buddhist creed, but it is nearly illegible. This medal shows a panel, containing Buddha seated in the attitude of meditation, with two attendants standing on each side. The panel is surmounted by a large stūpa with one small one on either side. The whole, panel and stūpas, are encircled by a garland of small bells. The inscription is below the panel.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a new gold Gupta coin forwarded by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac. The following is the description of the coin supplied to him by Mr. V. Smith:

Obv. Bull to right. Above *Śrī Vīra* ×, below between legs, two characters.

Rev. Lakshmī as usual; legend on right edge, *kramāditya*.

Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.

DR. HOERNLE remarked, that the letters were so badly preserved, that he would not venture to say what the legend was. The only distinct letter was *mā* on the reverse. He would also take this opportunity of exhibiting three other coins. One was a small copper coin from Kashmīr sent to him by Mr. L. W. King. It showed on the obverse a humped bull to the left, with very indistinct traces of one or two letters; on the reverse a standing figure with outstretched arms; legend *sahijavī*. The other coin was a silver forgery of a gold Gupta coin, received from Mr. W. Crooke, C. S., Etah. The type was that of the 'Rider, and peacock-feeding female.' (See *Journal*, A. S. B., Vol. LIII, plate III, fig. 13.) It appeared to have come from Kanauj, where it is known that forgeries of this kind are carried on. The third was a copper coin, also received from Mr. Crooke. It belonged to the well-known type of Rāmadatta. But it was peculiar on account of its being a beautiful specimen of a double-struck coin. The legend read *Rājño Rāmadatasa* (see Plate I).

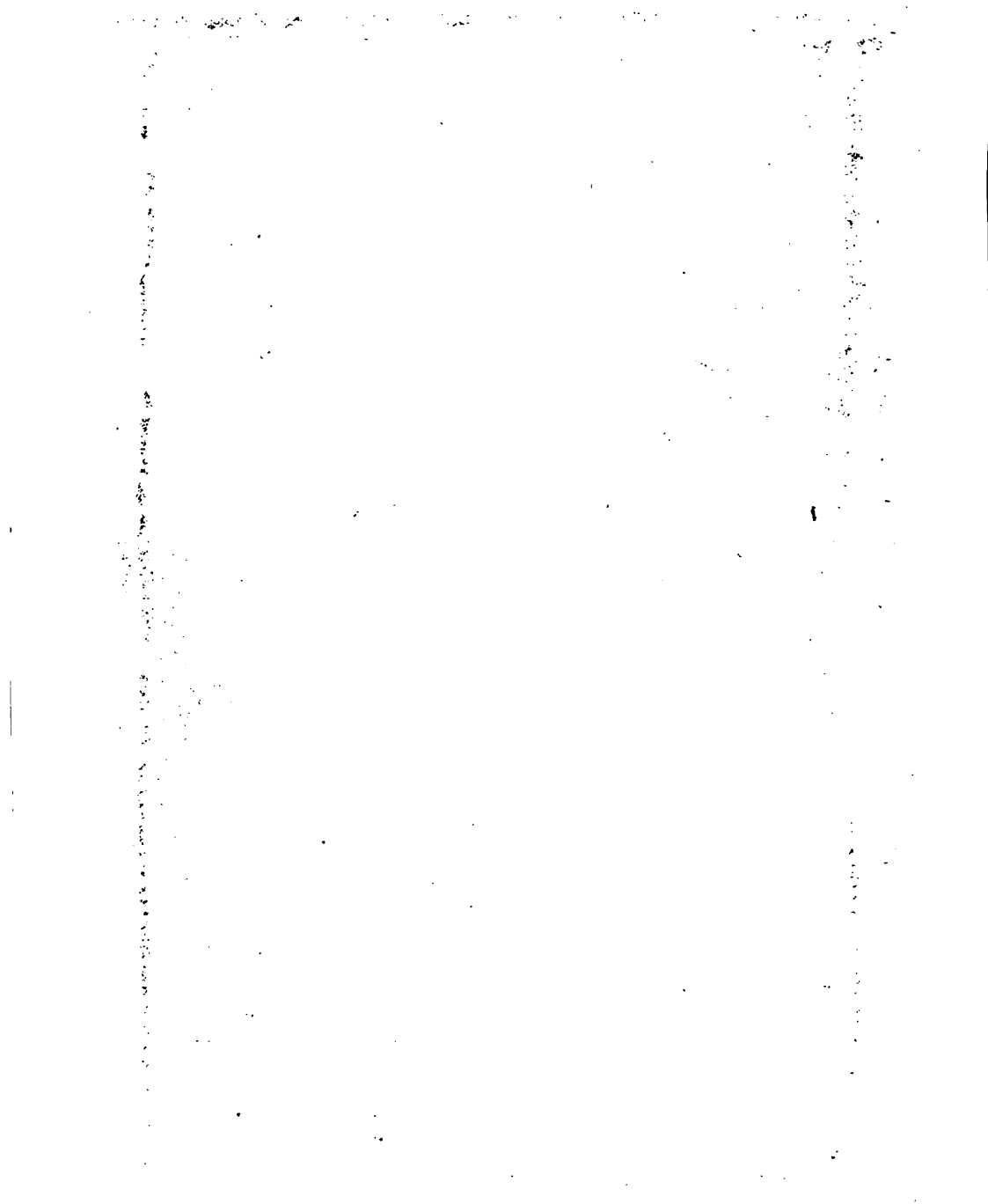
The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a MS. in two volumes called "Viśuddhi Mārga," by Buddha Ghosha, lent by the Archbishop of Siam.

DR. HOERNLE reported his attendance at the Seventh International Congress of Orientalists, Vienna, on behalf of the Society, and submitted a copy of the report drawn up by himself and his colleague, Mr. G. A. Grierson, for the Government of India by whom they had been sent to Vienna as joint-delegates. The following is the substance of the report:

"We arrived in Vienna on September 26th, and after inscribing our names at the Kanzlei of the University received an invitation for a



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social gathering the same evening. At this gathering the members of the Congress met for the first time, and made each other's acquaintance.

"Next morning (27th September) the first formal general meeting took place at 10-30 A. M. in the Fest-Saal of the University. His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Rainer presided, and on his declaring the Congress open, the delegates and members were welcomed by His Excellency Dr. P. Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian Minister of Public Instruction, in the name of the Government. The President, Baron von Kremer, next thanked the Archduke for undertaking the protectorate, and the Government for its support, and read his inaugural lecture on the connections between Europe and the East. We were then welcomed by the Bürgermeister in the name of the City of Vienna, and after a few addresses by various delegates and presenters of books, the President requested the members to constitute themselves into sections.

"The following sections were then constituted :—

- (1) Arabic.
- (2) Semitic (omitting Arabic).
- (3) Aryan.
- (4) African and Egyptian.
- (5) Chinese and Polynesian.

"We enrolled ourselves as members of the Aryan Section, and shall confine our remarks to it. We were, of course, unable to attend the meetings of the other sections.

"At the first sitting of the section, officers were appointed, *viz.* :—

Professor R. von Roth—President.

Professor A. Weber and Professor C. Lignana—Vice-Presidents.

Professor Ch. Michel and Dr. J. Hanusz—Secretaries.

"The Session then adjourned till 2 P. M., when business was regularly begun. The first person called upon to read his communication was Mr. Grierson. He had two papers to read, one a short note suggesting a systematic survey of Indian vernaculars, and the other a historical sketch of mediæval Hindî poetry. He requested to be allowed to postpone reading the latter for a day or two as it was not quite ready, and, in connexion with the note, laid on the table a set of the grammars of the Bihâr dialects, and a copy of Bihâr Peasant Life, as specimens of what the Government of Bengal was doing in the way of surveying the vernaculars in its territories. Dr. Hoernle and Professor Bühler spoke in support of his proposal, and it was finally agreed to postpone any formal resolution, till his paper on Hindî poets, which was fixed for the following Wednesday, should have been read.

“Mr. Cecil Bendall, of the British Museum, then read a paper on a manuscript and an inscription discovered by him during his late tour in India, in a character not hitherto noticed. The manuscript was a fragment of a rare work on grammar used by the Buddhists, and was bought in Nepal. The inscription was in the Calcutta Museum. Nothing was known about the character, and the alphabet was possibly one of those alluded to in works of the Buddhists. In the discussion which followed, Professor R. von Roth and Professor E. Kuhn took part.

“Dr. Pollak next announced the preparation of a German-Persian Dictionary.

“Professor Bühler laid on the table the following works :—

- (1) A specimen of the *Atharvavedābhāṣya* by S. P. Pandit.
- (2) The *Lingānuśāsana* of Vāmanāchārya by Dr. P. Peterson.
- (3) A paper by Dr. Bhagvanlāl Indrájī on two Chalukya inscriptions.

“The thanks of the section were voted to the three authors.

“Professor J. Jolly, the well known Tagore Law Lecturer, and now Professor of Sanskrit at Würzburg, read a short note on the new edition of the *Mānava Dharmaśāstra*, usually known as the laws of Manu, which he is preparing. It is to be regretted that this valuable work could not be printed in time for the Congress. It will be the first critical edition of this important law-book, and will well deserve the attention both of Indian students and of Indian lawyers.

“Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar read portions of a long and interesting paper which he had prepared on the result of his search for Sanskrit manuscripts. At its conclusion the thanks of the section were voted to the Chiefs of Kathiawar, and to the Bombay Government, for deputing Dr. Bhandarkar.

“Professor A. Weber drew the attention of the members to an Indian edition of the famous controversial work entitled *Khalavaktrachapetikā* or ‘a slap in the face of the wicked.’

“The first meeting of the section fitly terminated with an interesting ceremony. Professor E. Windisch, of Leipzig, the Secretary of the German Oriental Society, reminded the section that yesterday was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Hayman Wilson. All the members present then stood up in reverence of his memory.

“In the evening we attended a reception at the official residence of the Minister of Public Instruction.

“On Tuesday, the 28th, the session opened with an important paper by Dr. Hoernle on an ancient book lately found in the Panjáb, known as the ‘*Bakhshálí Manuscript*,’ which he was the first to decipher. The contents of the paper were too technical for a detailed account to be

given here. It will suffice to state that Dr. Hoernle showed that the manuscript, written on birch-bark, probably dates from the 8th or 9th century A. D., and therefore is one of the oldest Indian manuscripts known to exist. It contains a work on arithmetic, written in the so-called Gāthā dialect, the literary form of the ancient North-Western Prākṛit, exhibiting a strange mixture of Sanskrit and Prākṛit forms. The work itself is much older than the manuscript in which it has been preserved. On various grounds it appears probable that it is the product of a member of the Buddhist or Jain community, dating from before the 4th century of our era. It is, therefore, the earliest known Indian work on arithmetic. It will shortly be published, partly at the expense of the Panjāb Government.

"Dr. Hoernle was followed by Professor C. G. Lignana on the Navagvāḥ and the Daśagvāḥ of the Rīgveda, and by Professor Hunfalvy of Budapesth, who dealt with the origin of the Rumanian language.

"Attention was next drawn by Captain R. C. Temple to Dr. Fallon's Dictionary of Hindústānī proverbs, and the sitting concluded with a paper by Dr. K. Glaser on ancient Indian descriptions of precious stones

"On Wednesday, the 29th September, Professor R. von Roth drew attention to Professor Bühler's new translation of Manu, and Professor Bühler to Dr. Dillon's new work entitled 'the Fatherland and age of the Avesta.'

"Professor Leumann, of Strasbourg, read a note on a Jaina text entitled Angavijjā lent to him by Dr. Bhandarkar. He was followed by Professor Jacobi who read a most interesting paper on Jainism and the worship of Kṛiṣṇa. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Grierson took part, and pointed out some Jain folk-customs in India which were apparently not known in Europe.

"Next followed Mr. Grierson's paper on Hindī poetry. Its full title is 'The Mediæval Vernacular Literature of Hindústān with special reference to Tul'si Dās.'

"At the conclusion of the paper his note regarding a survey of the Vernaculars of India was again brought forward, and an animated discussion arose as to the best means of forwarding the suggestions contained in it. One of the speakers, we may mention, was Mr. C. Leland (Hans Breitmann), the eminent Romani scholar. He drew attention to the fact that the American Government was now holding a very similar survey of the dialects of the North American Indians. Nearly every scholar in Europe, who was unable to attend the Congress, and who was interested in the subject, had written a short note warmly supporting the proposal. Finally, Professor Bühler made a formal proposition on the subject, which was seconded by Professor Weber of Berlin and carried

by acclamation. We trust that when the formal proposal reaches the Government of India in due course from the authorities of the Congress, it may be deemed worthy of consideration.

"The session for this day concluded with the reading of a French poem by M. Bellin, in honour of the Congress, and with a paper by Herr L. de Milloué on the Vṛiṣabha-Myth.

"In the afternoon the members of the Congress were received at the Rathhaus by the City of Vienna, and were shown over the magnificent building, with its unique collection of arms. In the evening we attended a reception held by their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Archduke (the Protector of the Congress) and Archduchess Rainer. We had the honour of being presented to both as delegates of the Government of India.

"On Thursday, the 30th September, a great deal of solid work was got through.

"The session opened with a communication from Captain Temple regarding the value of the well-known Panjābī epic by Wáris Sháh entitled Hírā Ránjhá. No Panjābī is considered to know his own language till he has read this work. A correct printed text is urgently required, and the speaker could lay his hands upon some very old manuscripts of the poem.

"He was followed by M. J. M. Grandjean on the origin of the toneless explosive sounds in the Indo-Germanic speeches.

"Professor R. von Roth, our President, spoke with all the weight of his great authority on the exegesis of the Veda, and the effect of euphony on certain case inflexions. In the discussion which followed, the speakers were Professors G. Bühler, A. Weber, and A. Ludwig.

"Professor H. Schuchardt then handed in a new work by Professor Ascoli of Milan, entitled 'Due recenti lettere glottologiche e una poscritta nuova.' At the same time he communicated Professor Ascoli's regret that he had been unable to complete the commission made to him and Professor Joh. Schmidt, by the Berlin Congress of 1880 on the subject of a system of transcription.

"Professor Bühler then presented to the section some photographs forwarded from India by Dr. Leitner, and a specimen from Mr. Fleet's third volume of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum,' and this led on to the next subject, broached by Captain Temple, who brought to the notice of the section that the Government of India had abolished the post of Epigraphist to the Government of India. A keen discussion followed in which Professors Weber, Bühler, Kielhorn and Bendall took the principal part, and in which it was agreed that this action of the Indian Government was a real loss to science, and that it was most

desirable to make a representation to the Government of India as to the propriety of reviving the post. Mr. Fleet had rendered great services, and there were few, if any, scholars so well qualified for the duty.

"Next followed an interesting lecture in English by Dr. Stein, of Budapesth, on the Paropamisus, or Hindú Kúsh, in ancient Geography. Guided by the oldest Greek form of the name, Parnasos, as given by Aristotle, he was enabled to identify it with the mountain Upairigaena of the Zend Avesta. The meaning of this last name is 'higher than the flight of an eagle,' and a curious legend concerning the Hindú Kush is recorded by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang (A. D. 600) that it is too high for birds to fly over it, but that they have to cross it on foot. This legend is also mentioned by Marco Polo, by the Emperor Baber in his memoirs, and in modern times by the traveller Burnes. Dr. Stein considered that much correct information as to the geography of Afghanistan could be found in Avestic texts.

"He was followed by Professor E. Kuhn, of Munich, who read an important paper on the dialects of the Hindú Kush, founded on materials furnished by Captain Tanner, of the Survey Department, which were collected during the last Afghan war. Professor Kuhn was of opinion that these dialects, together with Kashmirí and the Romani of the Gypsies, formed a special group among the languages of the Indic branch of the Aryan family. A lively discussion followed, in which, amongst others, Mr. Leland, Professor Hunfalvy, Dr. Burkhard, and Mr. Grierson took part. The point which excited most criticism was the theory that Romani belonged to this family of languages. To this we, as well as some others, were unable to agree.

"The question of the Gypsies was next handled by Mr. G. Leland, the well known 'Hans Breitmann,' and probably the greatest master of the Romani language and lore in the world. His paper dealt with the origin of the Gypsies. He concluded a most interesting paper with the statement that he had found that there actually existed in the Panjáb a wandering race, who called themselves Rom and spoke Romani. Mr. Leland does not profess to be well acquainted with the Indian Vernaculars, and this final statement immediately gave rise to the most lively criticism on the part of the Indian scholars then present. Dr. R. Cust, Mr. Macauliffe, Captain Temple, and both of us, all united in being unable to confirm his opinion. That there are in India argots, or slangs, or thieves' languages, or artificial trade languages, there can be no doubt, but no proof could be asserted of the existence of a so-called Romani language in that country. Mr. Grierson, who had studied Romani both in Europe and in India, was disposed to believe that Mr. Leland's former identification of Rom, 'a Gypsy,' with the Doms of

India was the only tenable one, and that, so far as his researches had gone, without at present speaking positively, Romani was most closely connected with the languages of Eastern Hindústán. The points urged were too technical to repeat here.

"In the evening we were invited to a great dinner party given by the Organization Committee to the members of the Congress.

"On Friday, Dr. Rost, of the India Office Library, handed in the two first sheets of the classified catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in that collection.

"He was followed by Dr. W. Cartellieri, who read a paper on Subandhu and Bápa, and by Professor F. Müller, who discussed various passages in the Avesta.

"Mr. Macauliffe, of the Panjáb Civil Service, then gave some interesting details concerning the recent discovery of a manuscript which contains an account of Bába Nának, founder of the Sikh Religion.

"Dr. Hanusz read an interesting paper on the Polish Armenian dialect of Kut in Galicia, and dealt specially with its sound laws. He then, in the author's absence, laid before the session Dr. J. Thumajan's paper on 'the History of the classical Armenian literary language.'

"In the afternoon we all went for an excursion to the heights of the Kahlenberg, overlooking the City of Vienna, and commanding a magnificent prospect.

"On Saturday morning, the 2nd October, was held the final sitting of the section. The papers read were—

On the Turkish element in Rumania, by Professor C. P. Hasden, of Bucharest:

On the Sraddhas, and the worship of the dead amongst the Indo-Germans, by Dr. M. Winternitz:

On the origin of the Philosophic idea amongst the Indians and Chinese, by Professor M. Straszewski of Cracow; and

On the Kutsovalachians of Epirus and Thessaly, and their languages, by Professor S. Papageorgios of Korfu.

"After a rather hurried sitting there was held a meeting of the delegates and principal officers of the Congress at which it was resolved to accept the gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Sweden, and to hold the next Congress at Stockholm in two or three years' time, the exact date to be fixed by His Majesty.

"There was then held a final general meeting of the Congress at 1 P. M., under the presidency of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Protector, and after a number of valedictory speeches in various languages the Oriental Congress of 1886 was declared closed.

"We may mention here, amongst other objects of interest visited by

us in Vienna, the collection of papyri found at El Fayum in Egypt, and the property of the Archduke Rainer. These are being gradually decyphered by Professor J. Karabacek. They form, apparently, a portion of the contents of an ancient office for registration of deeds. Some of these papers are as old as the 7th century A. D., and, judging from the style of the Arabic writing and from the phrases used, might have been written in an Indian *Outcherry* yesterday. We refrain from writing more about this collection as it would require a whole treatise to itself.

"Another object of great interest to us was the *Gewerbe Museum*. This is a Museum of Arts and Industries, closely corresponding to one branch of the Calcutta Economic Museum. One department of it struck us as being specially worthy of imitation in every large town in India. In a conveniently arranged room all the principal Vienna houses exhibit specimens of their manufacture. On each specimen the price is written in plain figures. The whole collection is under the care of a Curator, whose business it is to take visitors round and to show them the various articles exposed. If any one takes a fancy to anything exhibited, he can pay the Curator the price marked upon it, and walk away with it. In this way every one is benefitted. The local manufacturers acquire an unequalled opportunity for exhibiting their wares, being subjected at the same time to a healthy competition, the merchant seeking for articles to export to a foreign country finds all the best articles of local manufacture conveniently grouped together, and the casual visitor on the look-out for curiosities can go there and buy the best, with the assurance that his ignorance will not be imposed upon, and that he will only pay the fair market price for his work. A somewhat similar institution, on a very small scale, we have noticed in Jaipur in the 'School of Arts.' But we think that this kind of Museum could well be imitated in Calcutta and perhaps in one or two other large towns in the Provinces and other Presidencies. It would doubtless tend to stimulate trade, and would be a great blessing to the numerous travellers who now visit India for enjoyment, and who too often pay ten times the proper amount for what they buy.

"In conclusion we would wish to put on record the great kindness which was shown to us foreigners by the many *savants* we met at Vienna. For our own part we can only say that nothing could exceed the hospitality and courtesy shown to us as delegates of the Indian Government. We owe that Government a debt of gratitude for having placed us in so pleasant a position, in which we were enabled to make many new, and we hope lasting, friendships amongst gentlemen whose pursuits and tastes were similar to ours. We are sure that we were justified in promising them that, if circumstances ever took them to India, they might count

on receiving the same consideration in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, which they had extended to the Indian delegates at Vienna.

The following is Mr. Grierson's note, referred to in the above report.

"In laying on the table a copy of 'Bihār Peasant Life,' and a complete set of the 'Grammars of the dialects and sub-dialects of the Province of Bihār,' I would ask to be excused for drawing attention to the fact that they are a first attempt at a systematic survey of the language actually spoken in a given tract of British India.

"A glance at any one of these books will show how radically the real language,—the mother-tongue of all classes, rich and poor, educated and uneducated alike—in Bihār, differs from the so-called Hindī and Hindú stānī languages which have hitherto been the only languages of Northern India known to students.

"I would now urge the necessity there is of making a systematic attempt at finding out what are the actual languages spoken at the present day throughout India, and what relics there are of their past history.

"*Firstly*, the actual state of affairs at the present day. We have the Neo-Aryan languages of India at present roughly classified into Marāṭhī, Gujarāṭī, Punjābī, Sindhī, Hindī, Bengālī, Asāmī, Oriyā, Kashmīrī and Singhalī, to which by a process of fission Bihārī has lately been added as a younger sister. As having, in a manner, attended at the birth of the last named, I naturally take an interest in her condition, but that does not prevent my seeing that what is the case with her is in great measure the case throughout all India, and specially in Hindústān. That is, that the literary or Government language of any tract is widely different from the language actually spoken by the people. In some cases this is only a question of dialect, but in others the polite language learned by Europeans, and by natives who wish to converse with Europeans, is totally distinct both in origin and in construction from that used by the same natives in their homes. In the course of future years, no doubt, through the agency of railways and the printing press, the literary language will in many cases become the norm of home-conversation, but at present that is not the case. The fact is, and it is one that should be faced, that nowhere in Hindústān is the language of the village the same as the language of the court and of the school. This is true to a certain extent all over the world, but in India the difference between the two languages is peculiarly great. Before a poor man can sue his neighbour in the court he has to learn a foreign language, or to trust to interpreters, who fleece him at every-step; and before a boy can learn the rule of three he has to learn the foreign language in which it is taught. In some parts of Hindústān this difficulty exists in greater degrees than in others, but it is always more or less present.

"As the tracts ruled by each Government are very large, a multiplicity of court languages would be a manifest inconvenience, but that is no reason why the European official should not learn the vernacular *patois* or language (I care not what it is called) of the district committed to his care. This has hitherto been a practical impossibility to the average official for whose aid no grammars or dictionaries existed, and for this purpose, I undertook the preparation of the Bihárá grammars, which have, I believe, been found useful. The Magistrate need no longer have recourse to an interpreter, and can now, after a minimum expenditure of labour, converse with a witness in the latter's mother tongue.

"So much for the practical side of the question. I believe that similar vocabularies and sets of grammars for the whole of India would be not only equally practically useful, but would also be of assistance to students of philology in Europe, and to missionaries. The Hindústání* hitherto studied, though a useful *lingua franca*, is but a camp jargon, and Urdú and Hindí, which are founded on it, are mere inventions of the closet, and nowhere vernaculars. They are hence nothing but misleading to the European student.

"Secondly, the relics there are of the past history of the languages of India.

"Here I must confine myself to Hindústán, for I do not pretend to have any acquaintance with the older literatures of other Indian languages. In my paper on the mediæval literature of Hindústán which I propose to read at this Congress, I hope to be able to show that, from the 13th century down to the present day, there is a rich mine of literature awaiting the labour of the student. This literature is of every variety, commentaries on Sanskrit works, histories, (with dates), epic poems, collections of sonnets, huge anthologies, treatises on medicine, mathematics and grammar, in short, every subject with which we are

* I use these terms here in the sense in which natives use them in the part of India where my lot has been cast. By Hindústání, I mean that useful *lingua franca*, understood by every one all over Northern India, borrowing something from each of many languages, but nowhere a vernacular. By Urdú, I mean that form of Hindústání which has been elaborated by Musalman pedants in their books, which is overloaded with Arabic and Persian words, and understood only by learned Muhammadans. Similarly, by Hindí, I mean the Pandit-ridden form of Hindústání which is overloaded with Sanskrit words, and understood only by learned Hindús. Urdú differs from Hindí not only in its vocabulary, but in its idioms, and, above all in the collocation of its words. This last, and not the vocabulary, is considered by Hindú scholars the true discriminating test. This Hindí is often called Jabání by natives. In talking to Europeans, natives will sometimes use Hindí for the language of Súr Dás, and Tul'sí Dás, but they rarely do so amongst themselves, preferring the terms Braj, Baiswári, and so on.

familiar in Sanskrit, and others besides. These books were all written in the vernacular, and their authors meant them to be understood by the unlearned, and thus they reflect the progress of the languages of India from the era of the Prákrit writings down to this century. What a mass of ore awaiting the furnace of European science !

"I believe, therefore, that the time is ripe for commencing a *deliberate systematic survey of the languages of India, nearer and further, not only as they exist at the present moment, but as far back as MSS. can take us.*

"Such a task is beyond the power of private enterprise ; but I am persuaded that the Government which has carried out the statistical survey of India, and which has such literary powers at its command as those which conceived the idea of and carried out the great Gazetteer of India would not shrink from such a survey as I now refer to, if it were proposed with all the weight of authority which belongs to this Congress."

The note was supported by the following scholars : A. Barth, Cecil Bendall, E. B. Cowell, Robert Cust, A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, F. Max Müller, R. Rost, A. H. Sayce, E. Senart.

The following motion with regard to the note, was proposed by Professor Bühler, seconded by Professor A. Weber, and carried by acclamation :

"That this Section strongly urge upon the Government of India that the present is a suitable time for the commencement of this most important work.

"Just now there happens to be in India a number of Scholars who have made the Vernaculars of that country their special study.

"The search for Vernacular MSS. could be conveniently united with that of Sanskrit ones, now being conducted by officers of Government, who might be requested to spend a fixed proportion of their funds on Vernacular MSS.

"The Survey of the Vernaculars as they exist at present could be carried out by the subordinate officers of the Education Departments with the least possible expenditure of trouble and money. They should be in each Presidency or Province under the supervision of one or more skilled specialists, who would no doubt, in many cases, give their services voluntarily."

The following papers were read—

1. *On a second series of new species of Ficus from New Guinea.*
—By GEORGE KING, M. B., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

The paper will be printed in Part II of the Journal for 1887.

2. *Note on a passage in the Mṛichchhakaṭikā.*—By ASUTOSH MUKHOPĀDHYĀYA, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E.

(Abstract.)

In this paper the writer takes up the question as to the author of the celebrated Sanskrit drama *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*, reputed to be the production of King Śudraka. He first states that it could not have been the production of Śudraka, because in the introduction very near the beginning of the play, a stanza occurs, the last line of which may be rendered thus: "Śudraka having attained the age of a hundred years and ten days entered the fire." On the supposition, that Śudraka himself was the author of the play, it is not possible to explain how he could foresee the date and manner of his death. Rejecting the various hypotheses that have been put forward to explain away the difficulty, the writer is of opinion that the drama was not the production of Śudraka, but was composed under his patronage, or possibly under the patronage of his son, who is mentioned in the stanza as having succeeded him on the throne. The stanza being placed in the midst of a lengthy laudatory panegyric on Śudraka it is hardly possible to believe that it could have been written by himself in self-praise, if he was really so very distinguished in arms and letters as he is represented to have been; whilst if it is admitted that the drama was composed only under royal patronage, every difficulty vanishes, and such a supposition is in perfect accordance with what is known of other reputed productions of royal authors.

DR. HOERNLE remarked: The theory of the authorship of the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*, put forward by Bābū A. Mukherjea, and the argument in support of it drawn from the fact that king Śudraka's death is mentioned in a passage of the introduction to the drama, are by no means new. They are already mentioned in Professor Weber's *History of Indian Literature*, p. 205. But I am glad of this opportunity to bring to the notice of those who take interest in such questions, a new theory lately advanced by Professor Pischel which, to my mind at least, has a very great air of probability. It carries the enquiry a little further, as it attempts to identify both the real author as well as the patron of that play. It will be found fully detailed in the Introduction to Professor Pischel's edition of Rudraṭa's *Ṣṛiṅgaratilaka* and Rayyaka's *Sahridayalilā* (Kiel, C. F. Haeseler, 1886). According to it, the real author of the famous drama is no other than the well-known poet Daṇḍin. He is now generally believed to have lived in the 6th or 7th century A. D. Besides many other works, tradition ascribes to him three great works "famous in the three worlds." Two of these are the famous *Kāvya-darśa*

and the *Daśakumāracharitra*. As to the third there is a dispute. But none of those hitherto named are famous enough to be linked with the two others just mentioned. On the other hand, the *Mṛichchhakatikā* is a very famous work, and its author is unknown. Professor Pischel's contention is that this is the third of the three world-widely famous works of Daṇḍin. The proof is this. In the *Kāvyaḍarśa*, Daṇḍin twice quotes a verse to illustrate a rhetorical rule of his (*K.* 2, 362): लिप्यतीव तमोऽज्ञानि वर्यतीवाञ्जनं नमः असमुदपदेव दृष्टिर्विफलतां गता । This verse also occurs in the *Mṛichchhakatikā* (Act I, p. 14, ed. Stenzler). Now it is well-known that Daṇḍin uses no other illustrations in the *Kāvyaḍarśa* but such as are composed by himself. It follows therefore that he quotes a verse of his own, and that therefore he was the real author of the *Mṛichchhakatikā*. Daṇḍin accordingly must have been a protégée of king Śudraka to whom, being his patron, the work is usually ascribed. That poet, in all probability, was a native of the Dakhan. Curiously enough in a gloss on Vāmana's *Kāvyaḍānāṅkāra Vṛitti*, on the name *Śudraka*, it is said that this king was 'Komati.' Now *Komati* is a South Indian name. Moreover the state of life as described in the *Mṛichchhakatikā* is precisely the same as that in the *Daśakumāra Charitra*, which is a well-known work of Daṇḍin. Finally it is now generally admitted, that the *Mṛichchhakatikā* is not so old as it was at first believed to be, but belongs to about the 6th or 7th century A. D. Thus everything seems to agree in confirming the authorship of Daṇḍin,

The subject of conversation by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY "The International Congress of Orientalists at Vienna, held in 1886," was postponed.

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The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in March last.

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DER VEREIN FÜR NATURKUNDE ZU CASSEL.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

- Allahabad. Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. IV, Nos. 40 and 41 January and February, 1887.
- Berlin. Deutsche Litteraturzeitung,—VIII Jahrgang, Nr. 1—6.
- Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXII, No. 2, February, 1887, and Index to Vol. XXI.
- Cassel. Botanisches Centralblatt,—Band XXIX, Nr. 1—6.
- Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XVII, No. 2.
- Göttingen. Der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, Nr. 25 and 26, 1886.
- . ———. Nachrichten, Nr. 19 and 20, 1886.
- Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XXX, Heft 3 and 4.
- . ———. Beiblätter, sach-und Namenregister zu Band X.
- . Hesperos,—Vol. VI, Nos. 136 and 137.
- . Literarisches Centralblatt,—Nr. 2—6, 1887, and Alphabetische Verzeichnisse, Jahrgang 1886.
- London. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History,—Vol. XIX (5th series), No. 110, February, 1887.
- . The Chemical News,—Vol. LV, Nos. 1415—1424.
- . The Entomologist,—Vol. XX, No. 285, February, 1887.
- . The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. XXIII, No. 273, February, 1887.
- . The Ibis,—Vol. V (5th series), No. 17, January, 1887.
- . The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXV, No. 290, February, 1887.
- . The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine,—Vol. XXIII (5th series), No. 141, February, 1887.
- . The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XVI (New series), Nos. 9 and 10, January and February, 1887.
- . The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XXI, No. 121, March 1887.
- . The Numismatic Chronicle,—Part III, 1886.
- . The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,—Vol. XXVII (New series), Part 3, January, 1887.
- . The Quarterly Journal of pure and applied Mathematics, Vol. XXII, No. 86, February, 1887.
- . Society of Arts,—Journal, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1786—1790.
- New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXIII, (3rd series), No. 193, January, 1887.

Paris. L'Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Tome CIV, Nos. 2—5.

——. Journal des Savants,—Janvier, 1887.

——. Revue Critique,—Tome XXIII, Nos. 2—6, et Tables Tome XXII.

——. Revue de Linguistique,—Tome XX, Fascicule 1.

——. Revue Scientifique,—Tome XXXIX, Nos. 3—6.

Vienna. Vienna Oriental Journal,—Vol. I, No. 1.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

BATE, Mrs. J. D. The North India Tune-Book. 8vo. London, 1886.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MAY, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 4th May, 1887, at 9-15 p. m.

LT.-COL. J. WATERHOUSE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :

Abdul Latif, C. I. E., Nawab Bahádur, Sir Ali Kadar Syud Hassan Ali, K. C. I. E., Bahádur, H. Beveridge, Esq., C. L. Griesbach, Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., Prince Jahán Qadr Muhammad Wáhid Ali, Bahádur, Dr. William King, R. D. Mehta, Esq., Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhya. L. de Nicéville, Esq., Dr. Fritz Noetling, H. M. Percival, Esq., T. A. Pope, Esq., Maulavi Golám Sarwar, Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, F. J. E. Spring, Esq., D. Waldie, Esq., J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Eleven presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members:

T. R. Munro, Esq.
Dr. Prasanna Kumár Ráy.
Babu Nobin Chánd Bural.
Rev. A. W. Atkinson.
Charles R. Lanman, Esq.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :

The Rev. Graham Sandberg, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, Junior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, proposed by A. Pedler, Esq., seconded by J. Eliot, Esq. .

Ráo Govind Ráo Narain, son of the late Ráni of Jalaun, proposed by Dr. Hoernle, seconded by H. M. Percival, Esq.

J. H. Apjohn, Esq., Public Works Department, proposed by F. J. E. Spring, Esq., seconded by J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The following gentlemen have intimated their wish to withdraw from the Society:

Lt.-Col. W. F. Badgley.

Major G. F. L. Marshall.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN a vote of thanks to Mr. H. B. Medlicott for his long and valuable services to the Society was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Dr. W. King had been appointed Member of Council in place of Mr. H. B. Medlicott, and that Mr. A. Pedler had been appointed Member of Council and Treasurer in place of Mr. J. Eliot, and Trustee of the Indian Museum on behalf of the Society in place of Mr. H. F. Blanford.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the opinion expressed at the last meeting that the fee of Rs. 200, for compounding the subscription of Foreign Members in the proposed new rule 24 a, should be altered to "£20 sterling, payable to the London Agents of the Society," had been duly laid before the Council, and that the amendment would now be brought forward for discussion.

The change was approved, and voting papers ordered to be circulated.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Council had sanctioned the publication of the Persian work "Máásir-ul-Umárá" in the Bibliotheca Indica, to be edited by Maulaví Abdur Rahim.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited twenty old copper coins—Kashmiri, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Bactrian—presented to the Society by Babu Jogesh C. Dutt.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited some ancient copper coins from Nepál, forwarded by Mr. V. Smith, C. S. with the following note on the same :

"I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon at Khatmandu, for a batch of ancient copper coins recently found in Nepál, which appear deserving of notice.

"The find comprised 40 coins, but a few were worn beyond all possibility of recognition. I describe below all the specimens on which anything can be made out.

I. One coin. (Plate II, fig. 1.)

Obv. Central boss, encircled by legend '*Mahárájádhirájasya.*'

Rev. Horned animal, perhaps a goat, to l., standing.

Above, a short legend of two or three characters, of which the first is a conjunct character seemingly beginning with क k, and the second looks like ग gá or श śá.

Diameter 1 inch.

Weight, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

II. 5 coins. (Plate II, fig. 2a and 2b.)

Obv. Winged lion (?), standing to l.

Legend above, following margin, '*Srī Śádhipá,*' श्री शधिपा (?)

Rev. Cow standing to l.

Legend in horizontal line above, '*Kamadeha*' or '*Kámadeha,*' कामदेह or कामदेह.

Diameter 1 inch.

Weight as above.

III. 11 coins. (Plate II, fig. 3 a, 3 b, 3 c.)

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, facing front, r. arm raised, l. on hip.

Legend on r. margin, श्री भोगिनी, '*Srī Bhoginī.*' The first letter of the name may possibly be गै 'go.'

Rev. Lion standing to l.

Legend on r. margin, श्री पानका, '*Srī Pánanka.*' There is no doubt about the concluding character being 'nka,' and the others are tolerably certain.

In one coin there is a sort of standard in front of the lion. In another the object in front of the lion is clearly a flower, probable intended for a lotus.

IV. 7 coins. (Plate II, fig. 4 a and 4 b.)

Obv. Lion standing to l.

Legend above '*Srī—vamá,* or possibly—*vapá.*'

Rev. Lion standing to l. No legend.

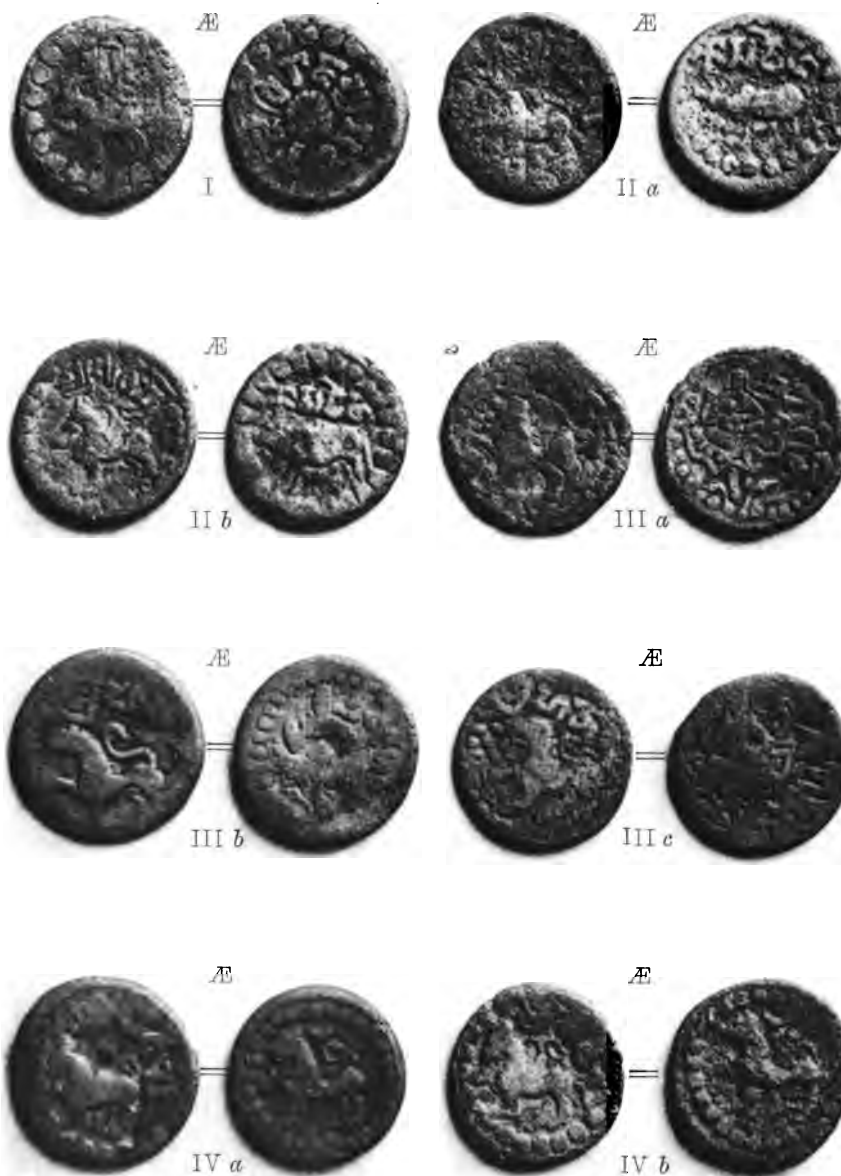
Diameter 1 inch.

Weight as above.

The characters on these coins have a general resemblance to those used on the Gupta coins, and I should be inclined to think that the coins are not of later date than, say, 300 A. D.

Both obverses and reverses of all the coins are surrounded by circles of dots."

Dr. Hoernle remarked: the coins forwarded by Mr. V. Smith are of great interest. They appear to be of a type hitherto quite unknown. I have myself never seen them before. Mr. Smith readings are on the whole correct. But the letters on the reverse of the first coin (Plate II, fig. 1) are श्री श्री-*śrī-go*. The first character is undoubtedly श्री *śrī*; the second looks to me like गो *go*, though it might be गे *ge*, but not गा *gā* or ग्रा *grā*. The animal is clearly the same as that on the obverse of the coins No. IV (see Plate II, fig. 4, *a* and 4, *b*). I take it to be a winged lion with a crest on the head. The obverse of the coins No. II shows the same animal, a winged lion; the legend above is श्रीसुधर्म श्री-*sudharma* (or perhaps श्रीसुवर्म श्री-*suvarma*). The letter र is marked on the top of the left hand vertical stroke of the final न, by a small upright stroke with a long horizontal one, at right angles, and extending over the whole of the न (see Plate II, fig. 2*b*). The animal on the reverse is a cow with a sucking calf below her; the latter is distinctly recognizable in both fig. 2*a* and 2*b*. The legend above is कामदेवी *kāmadevī*; the final ī is distinctly marked by a crescent (opening to the right) placed at the top of the left-hand vertical stroke of व; it is clearly seen in fig. 2*a*; but in fig. 2*b*, unfortunately, it has not come out well in the photograph. The obverse side of the coins No. III must be that with the lion, as it is on all the other coins of this collection; the reverse being that with the seated female figure. The latter device very closely resembles one found on many reverses of gold Gupta coins, and probably represents Lakshmi seated on the lotus. That flower and its stalk are well seen on fig. 3*a* and 3*c*. The legend on the obverse is श्रीपानाङ्क श्री-*pānāṅka*; the second character might also be मा *mā*. The legend on the reverse is certainly श्रीभोगिनी श्री-*bhōginī*. The lion on the obverse of these coins is not winged, but on some of the coins (fig. 3*a* and 3*c*) there is a flower in front of it, in others (fig. 3*b*) the flower is absent; I have not noticed any standard. The lion on the obverse of the coins No. IV is again a winged one; and the same animal but without wings is shown on the reverses. The latter also have the crescent moon above the lion. The reverse bears no legend; but that on the obverse is श्रीसुधर्म श्री-*sudharma* (or perhaps श्रीसुवर्म श्री-*suvarma*). These coins would seem to belong to three kings, Go—, styled *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Sudharma*, and *Pānāṅka*. Coins No. 1 belong to the Go—; coins Nos. II and IV to *Sudharma*, and coins No. III to *Pānāṅka*. Nothing beyond their names appears to be known. The type of the Gupta letters does not appear to me to be quite so old as Mr. V. Smith thinks.



ANCIENT COPPER COINS FROM NEPAL.

Photo-Collotype, Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, June 1887.

So far as they are concerned, I think, the coins need not be older than the 10th century.

The following papers were read—

1. *A collection of Kashmíri Riddles.*—By the REV. J. H. KNOWLES, of Kashmír, postponed from last meeting.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part I, for 1887.

2. *On some new species of Ficus from Sumatra.*—By DR. GEORGE KING.

3. *On the species of Loranthus indigenous to Perak.*—By the same.

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part II, for 1887.

4. *Description of a new SATYRID from India.*—By LIONEL DE NICÉVILLE, F. E. S.

ZOPHOESSA RAMADEVA, n. sp.

HABITAT: Sikkim.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·4 inches.

DESCRIPTION: ♂. Allied to *Z. baladeva*, Moore, from Sikkim and to *Z. andersoni*, Atkinson, from Upper Burma. From the former it differs on the UNDERSIDE of the *forewing* in the absence of the short yellow streaks at the base and apex of the discoidal cell, the streak across the middle of the cell and the discal streak are broader and of a deeper shade of yellow; on the *hindwing* it differs in the absence of the subbasal streak from the costal to the median nervure, the streak along the submedian nervure and the narrow discal line beyond the cell: in all these characters it agrees with the latter species, but differs therefrom in the colour of the ground of the underside, which instead of being "bright ferruginous" is of a greenish-brown, and instead of having all the bands pure silvery the third band from the base in the forewing, the discal band on the hindwing as far as the median nervure, and the band placed inwardly against the series of submarginal ocelli are alone silvery. Differs also from *Z. andersoni* but agrees with *Z. baladeva* in having on the underside of the forewing a submarginal series of six small perfect ocelli: the series of ocelli on the hindwing also are larger and better formed than in *Z. andersoni*.

A single specimen is in my collection taken by Mr. Otto Möller's native collectors in August in Sikkim, probably in native territory. *Z. baladeva* is a very constant species, of which I possess many specimens, some taken in Sikkim in September, so *Z. ramadeva* can hardly be a seasonal form of that species.

5. *On Pandyan Coins.*—By the REV. JAMES E. TRACY, M. A., with a plate and exhibit of Coins.

6. *Notes on the Coinage and Currency of Siam.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA DÁS, C. I. E., with an exhibit of Coins.

Previous to, and during, the reign of H. M. Somdetch Pra Nang Klow, (1824 A. D.) the lowest currency of Siam consisted of a species of sea-shell or *cowrie* called *bi-ah* in the Siamese language. The amount of 1,500 *bi-ah* was usually accepted as equivalent to the smallest silver coin called the *fu-ang*. Latterly when the shell became scarce in the market, probably from the destruction of the species from some unknown natural causes, the Government fixed the value of the *fu-ang* at 800 *bi-ah*. The currency of the *bi-ah* is now-a-days discouraged by Government, yet they make their appearance in the remote and obscure markets of Bang-kok and in the interior of Siam. In the same manner the *cowrie*, the primitive currency of India, still continues to be the currency of modern India though it is not recognized by Government. The place of the *bi-ah* was first taken by lead coins and then by copper coins, according to the Rev. S. Smith, during the reign of H. M. Somdetch Pra Charem Klow. When lead was introduced in the currency, Government attached too much value to the new coins on the idea that the Government seals impressed on them raised their value. This encouraged counterfeits, a circumstance which forced the people to refuse altogether the valueless metal, lead, as an article of currency. During this reign the silver, copper and lead coins of the country continued to be of the peculiar *bullet* shape, but slightly different from what prevailed during the preceding reign. Some people in Siam say that during the latter part of King Chuam Klow's reign the flat silver and copper pieces stamped with the sacred Buddhist symbols were tried as a medium of currency.

His Majesty the present King of Siam on the occasion of opening the Bangkok Exhibition of 1882 said that His Majesty was pleased to see "the large collection of very old and curious lead coins that was exhibited on that auspicious day." From this it appears that lead coins existed in Siam from the earliest time when the Indian islands and the countries of Further India were under the sway of the Siam-Cambodian monarch of Unkor who built the great monastery of Nakhon-mal—the grandest of the Buddhist ruins of Asia.

It is the general belief of the Europeans residing at Bangkok that the Siamese heretofore have not known that silver mines existed in their country, and it is but lately that they have learnt to work the mines. The people who had commercial intercourse with the Chinese

and the Japanese in the Middle Ages could not in my opinion have failed to see the mineral resources of their own country. The Chinese have, since time immemorial, been the developers of the industry and resources of Siam. Their eyes could not have long remained shut to the silver mines which existed in Siam. There is no doubt of the fact that the Siamese did not know the art of mining as it prevails in Europe, and that few mines were worked, and these too very rudely. It is for this reason that the Siamese have ever been dependent on foreign monies, such as the horse-shoe shaped silver pieces of China and the silver currency of India, which they used to re-melt to manufacture ticals, salungs, fu-angs &c. the prevailing silver coins of Siam. In former times when the importation of foreign coins was not inconsiderable, the Siamese used to make their ticals of an alloy of lead and silver, sometimes of iron and nickel.

There are several gold mines in Siam. The mines at Bang Tapahn are said to contain the purest gold in the country. The Siamese gold is mostly used in manufacturing vases, water goblets, teapots, betel boxes, and other fancy articles, generally used for presentation on festive occasions.

Leaf-gold is imported in large quantities from China for manufacturing jewellery and coins. The latter is not an article of currency in the country. On State occasions and ceremonies such as the royal coronation, marriage, cremation, &c. the King and the distinguished members of the royal family make presents of gold coins to their friends and servants. These coins are therefore kept as objects of curiosity or honour, and are valued at six times the price of their weight of silver. In shape they resemble the ordinary ticals, salungs and fu-angs and are called by the same designations, such as gold ticals, gold salungs and gold fu-angs.

The Rev. Samuel Smith of Bangkok gives the following account of the modern currency and its market value :—"The export trade of the country (Siam) is greatly in excess of the import trade. The foreign merchant must import foreign coin to effect his purchases. The people, however, will not take foreign coin in exchange for their commodities. The importer must apply to the Government for native coins. The Siamese officers in connection with the Mint, burn the foreign coin, place before them a pair of scales, then 80 ticals of a given weight are placed on one scale of the balance, and enough of the burnt dollars are put on the other to balance. For this sum of burnt dollars, the importer was charged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ticals for manufacturing that amount of dollars into Siamese money. When the Siamese Mint people remelted these dollars they added lead enough to make up for any loss that might result from remelting.

This was the usual method of exchanging dollars for ticals, till the reign of H. M. Somdetch Pra Charun Klow, the late king. This sovereign established the law making 5 ticals equivalent to 3 Mexican dollars. Since the passage of that law, importers exchange their Mexican dollars very readily. The Mint officers burn the dollars, and if they are all found to be genuine, five silver ticals are given for every three dollars without any further loss of time. This law makes the par value of the Siamese tical 60 cents of a dollar, the salung 15, and the fu-ang $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the tam-lang \$ 2.⁴⁰ and the chahug \$ 48.⁰⁰. The hahp \$ 2,400.⁰⁰ and the páhrah \$240,000.⁰⁰."

Table of Money and of Weights.

	50 Bi-ah	make	1 Solot.
Copper.	2 Solots	"	1 Att.
	2 Atts	"	1 See-o (Indian pie.)
	2 See-o	"	1 Seek (two pies.)
	2 Seek	"	1 Fu-ang.
Silver.	2 Fu-ang	"	1 Salung.
	4 Salung	"	1 Baht (generally called <i>tical</i>)
	4 Baht	"	1 Tumlang.
Weight just like ounce, pound &c.	20 Tumlang	"	1 Chang = 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pounds English.
	50 Chang	"	1 Hahp.
	100 Hahp	"	1 Páhrah.

The impressions on the bullet shaped coins are the Buddhist symbols the Swastika the Srivatsa, the elephant, the umbrella, the DhuaJa (sacred flag), the twin fish, the gem and the water pot (jar of life or immortality). The modern *tical* contains three chatyas and the rising sun.

7. *Rock cut figures and inscriptions in the Chittral valley (Kashmir) and at Ganganí on the Upper Indus.*—Communicated by COL. BIDDULPH.

They appear to be of comparatively modern date, and contain nothing of interest.

8. *Notes on the city of Herat.*—By CAPT. C. E. YATE, Political Officer, Afghan Boundary Commission.

The paper will be printed in Part I of the Journal for 1887.

9. *On the Differential Equation of a Trajectory.*—By ASUTOSH MUKHOPÁDHYĀYA, M. A., F. R. S., F. R. S. E.—*Communicated by the HON. DR. MAHENDRALÁL SARKÁR, C. I. E.*

(Abstract.)

This paper is devoted to a consideration of Mainardi's problem of determining the oblique trajectory of a system of confocal ellipses. Mainardi's result, which is reproduced by Boole in his *Differential Equations*, pp. 248—251, comes out in a very complex form; it is, however, shewn in the present paper that the co-ordinates of any point on the trajectory may be represented by the remarkably simple pair of equations

$$x = a \cos \phi \cos h n (\lambda \times \phi)$$

$$y = b \sin \phi \sin h n (\lambda \times \phi)$$

where a, b are the semi-axes of the ellipse, n the tangent of the angle of intersection, λ an arbitrary constant, and ϕ a variable parameter; an elegant geometrical interpretation of these equations, by means of a hyperbola, is added.

The paper will be printed in the *Journal*, Part II, for 1887.

The subject of conversation by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY—“The International Congress of Orientalists at Vienna, held in 1886,”—was postponed.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in April last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—*American Chemical Journal*, Vol. IX, No. 1, February, 1887.

———. ————. *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. VII, No. 4, December, 1886.

———. ————. *Circulars*,—Vol. VI, No. 56, March, 1887.

———. ————. *Studies from the Biological Laboratory*,—Vol. III, No. 9, February, 1887.

Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—*Notulen*, Deel XXIV, Aflevering 4.

- Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XVI, No. 195, April, 1887.
- Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—Memoirs, Vol. XXIV, Part 1.
- . The Indian Engineer,—Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3, and Index, Vol. II.
- . Indian Engineering,—Vol. I, Nos. 15—18.
- . Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India corrected and reduced,—December, 1886.
- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. IX, No. 2, March, 1887.
- Florence. Società Africana D'Italia,—Bullettino, Tome III, Fascicoli 1°, 2°, e 3°.
- Hamilton. Hamilton Association,—Journal and Proceedings, Vol. I, Parts 2 and 3.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, No. 1, Janvier—Février, 1887.
- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift, Band XL, Heft 4.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 777—779.
- . Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Vol. XVI, No. 3, February, 1887.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3100—3102.
- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIII, Part 1, No. 169, February, 1887.
- . Nature,—Vol. XXXV, Nos. 907—910.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. XLVII, No. 3, January, 1887.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Vol IX, No. 3, March, 1887.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 1, February, 1887.
- . Royal Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XLI, Nos. 249 and 250.
- New Haven. Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Transactions, Vol. VII, Part 1.
- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—Tome IX (VIII^e série), No. 1, Janvier, 1887.
- . Société de Géographie,—Compte Rendu des Séances, Nos. 5 et 6, 1887.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Vol. XVI. Dispensa 1^a, Gennaio, 1887, et Indice, Vol. XV.
- San Francisco. Kosmos,—Vol. I, No. 1, February, 1887.
- St. Petersburg. Comité Géologique,—Bulletins, Tome VI, Nos. 1—3.
- . La Société Impériale Russe de Géographie,—Journal 1879.
- . Proceedings,—Tome XVI; Tome XXII, Nos. 4 et 5.

Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Vol. XXII, Disp. 4^a—8^a, et Elenco Degli accademici Residenti, Nazionali non Residenti, Stranieri e Corrispondenti al 1° Gennaio 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

Catalogus der Archeologische Verzameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, door W. P. Groeneveldt. 8vo. Batavia, 1887.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN KUNSTEN EN

WETENSCHAPPEN, BATAVIA.

Returns of Railway borne traffic of the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces for the quarter ending 31st December, 1886. Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1886, by A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal. Fcp. Calcutta, 1887.

Returns of the Rail-borne trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1886. Fcp. Calcutta, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Avifauna of British India and its dependencies, by James A. Murray. Vol. I, Part I. 8vo. Bombay, 1887.

The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XVI, Nos. 193—195, February to April, 1887. 4to. Bombay, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1885-'86, Fcp. Madras, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Report on the Administration of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1886. Fcp. Allahabad, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1885-'86. Fcp. Lahore, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

The Sacred Books of the East edited by F. Max Müller, Vol. XXV The Laws of Manu, translated, with extracts from seven commentaries, by G. Bühler. 8vo. Oxford, 1886.

———. Vol. XXIX. The Grihya-Sûtras, rules of vedic domestic ceremonies, translated by Hermann Oldenberg, Part I. 8vo. Oxford, 1886.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

Supplementary Catalogue of books added to the lending department of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries, compiled by W. J. Haggerston, Chief Librarian. 8vo London, 1887.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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 ———. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXII, No. 3, March, 1887.
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 Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XVII, No. 3.
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 ———. ———. Nachrichten,—Register, 1886.
 Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Beiblätter, Band XI, Stück 2 and 3.
 ———. Hesperos,—Vol. VI, No. 138.
 ———. Literarisches Centralblatt, Neu 7—10, 1887.
 London. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History,—Vol. XIX (5th series), No. 111, March, 1887.
 ———. The Chemical News,—Vol. LV, Nos. 1425—1428.
 ———. The Entomologist, Vol. XX, No. 286, March, 1887.
 ———. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. XXIII, No. 274, March, 1887.
 ———. The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXV, No. 291, March, 1887.
 ———. The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine,—Vol. XXIII (5th series), No. 142, March, 1887.
 ———. The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XVI (new series), No. 11, March, 1887.
 ———. Mind, Vol. XII, No. 46, April, 1887.
 ———. The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XXI, No. 122, April, 1887.
 London. The Numismatic Chronicle,—Vol. VI (3rd series), No. 24.
 ———. The Quarterly Journal of pure and applied Mathematics,—Vol. XXII, No. 85, October, 1886.
 ———. Society of Arts,—Journal, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1791—1794.
 New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXIII, No. 194, February, 1887.
 Philadelphia. Manual of Conchology,—Vol. VIII, Parts 32 A and B; 2nd series, Vol. II, Part 8.

- Paris. L'Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances,—Tome CIV, Nos. 6—9, et Table des matières du Tome CII.
- . Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Tome X (6^{me} série), Février, 1887.
- . Journal des Savants,—Février, 1887.
- . Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature,—Tome XXIII, Nos. 7—10.
- . Revue Scientifique,—Tome XXXIX, Nos. 7—10.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

- BUCKLER, WILLIAM. The Larvæ of the British Butterflies and Moths, edited by H. T. Stainton, F. R. S., Vol. II—(Ray. Society). 8vo. London, 1887.
- FALLON, S. W., Ph. D. A Dictionary of Hindustani Proverbs, edited and revised by Captain R. C. Temple, F. R. G. S., Part V. 8vo. Benares, 1886.
- GOULD, JOHN, F. R. S. The Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands, Part XXIII. Fol. London, 1887.
- ANGELO HEILPRIN. The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals (The International Scientific Series, Vol. LVIII). 8vo. London, 1887.
- Report on the Scientific Results of the Exploring Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger (Botany), Vol. II; (Zoology), Vols. XVII, XVIII, Parts 1 and 2 and Plates. 4to. London, 1886-'87.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JUNE, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 1st June 1887, at 9-15 p. m.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present :—

H. Beveridge, Esq., Babu Nobin Chánd Bural, R. D. Mehta, Esq., E. F. Mondy, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., H. M. Percival, Esq., Maulavi Golám Sarwar, Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, Dr. W. J. Simpson, F. J. E. Spring, Esq., D. Waldie, Esq., J. Wood-Mason, Esq., Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse.

Mons. E. Gasselin. Consul General for France, by invitation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Sixteen presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

The Rev. Graham Sandberg, B. A.

Ráo Govind Ráo Narain.

J. H. Apjohn, Esq.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting :—

Moung Hla Oung, Esq., Financial Department, Government of India, proposed by E. T. Atkinson, Esq., seconded by J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that Professor C. R. Lanman, of Harvard College, Cambridge, U. S. A. had compounded for his subscription for life as a Foreign Member, by the payment of Rupees 200 in a lump sum.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring exhibited some Burmese MSS.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following report on a find of six old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, with his No. 498 G, dated 2nd March 1887.

"These coins are stated to have been found in the Kahuta sub-division of the Rawal Pindi district. Five of them are of copper, and one of debased silver.

"They were submitted by me to Mr. Rodgers of the Archaeological Survey, in Lahore; and were by him identified as follows:—

	No. of Coins.
<i>a</i> , Of debased silver; a forged rupee of MUHAMMAD SHÁH DURRÁNÍ of Herat.....	1
<i>b</i> , Copper; round pice of AKBAR II, date 1225 A. H., Mint: Sháh Jahánábád.....	1
<i>c</i> , Copper; round pice, probably of MUHAMMAD SHÁH of Delhi; no date; Mint: Etáwá.....	1
<i>d</i> , Copper; round pice; Sikh coinage in Persian, struck at Amritsar. Inscription on obverse is inverted as in type.....	1
<i>e</i> , Copper; irregular shaped pice; Sikh coinage; legends almost illegible.....	1
<i>f</i> , Copper; square pice; commonly called 'Massúrí' or 'Mansúrí' pice all over the Panjáb; in some bazaars met with extensively, and current among certain classes of the community. They never have any name or figure on them. Sometimes they are punched.....	1

"They have been given to the Imperial Museum in Calcutta, by order of the Government."

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY intimated having been informed by Mr. V. A. Smith, of Basti, that his General Index to Cunningham's Archaeological Reports was in the press and would shortly be published by the Government of India as Vol. XXIV of the Series.

The following papers were read—

1. *Études sur les Arachnides de l'Asie méridionale faisant partie des collections de l'Indian Museum (Calcutta). I. Arachnides recueillis à Tavoy (Tenasserim) par Moti Ram. Par M. E. SIMON de Paris. Communicated by the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.*

2. *Notes on Indian Rhynchota. Heteroptera, No. 2.—By E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., PRESIDENT.*

(Abstract.)

Mr. E. T. Atkinson contributes a second paper on the *Rhynchota. Heteroptera*, in which he gives descriptions of the species included in the sub-family *Scutellerina* of which the following genera are recorded from India :—*Oxyprymna*, 1: *Solenostethium*, 1: *Hyperoncus*, 1: *Cantao*, 1: *Pœcilocoris*, 12: *Tetrarthia*, 2: *Scutellera*, 2: *Brachyaulax*, 1: *Calliphara*, 2: *Chrysocoris*, 16: *Lamprocoris*, 4: *Hotea*, 3: *Alphocoris*, 1: *Eurygaster*, 1: *Arctocoris*, 1, and uncertain, 7.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

3. *On the Mammals and Birds collected by Captain C. E. Yate, C. S. I. of the Afghan Boundary Commission.—By DR. J. SCULLY.*

(Abstract.)

In this paper an account is given of a collection made by Captain Yate in Afghan Turkestan which comprises thirteen species of mammals and one hundred and ten species of birds. Among the mammals are two rodents, apparently new to science, which are described under the names of *Spermophilus bactrianus* and *Ellobius intermedius*.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

4. *On three grants of Govinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj, in the 12th Century.—By DR. FÜHRER.*

(Abstract.)

All the three plates are written in the Devanāgarī characters, with the texts in Sanskrit. Each plate had a ring and a seal attached. These still remain only in the case of the first plate. The first plate, Samvat 1180, was found in April 1885 at Raiwān in the Sītāpur district, and is now in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. It measures 1' 2" by 9", and is inscribed, as also are the other two plates, on one side only. The text contains essentially the same historical information as that derived from the four grants of the same sovereign already known; but it further states that Govinda Chandra Deva acquired sovereignty

over Kanyákubja, and that his kingdom included Benares, Ayodhyá and ancient Delhi.

The other two plates are now in the possession of Dr. G. C. Hall in Allahabad, who obtained them from their owner, Sítarám Agarwallá in Benares. There is no information forthcoming as to where they were originally found. They were both granted by the king when he was at Benares. Of these the second plate, Samvat 1181, measures 1' 4" by 1' 1". The text is dated "Thursday, the 8th lunar day of the bright half of the month Bhádrapada." The grant was that of a village, Tribhándí in the Avajrala district, to a Bráhmaṇ, Paṇḍita Bhúpatísarmá of the Mauneya Gotra. The third plate, Samvat 1185, measures 1' 6" by 1' 4". The text is dated "Friday, the 15th lunar day of the bright half of Chaitra." The grant was that of a village Java in the Puroha district to the same donee as above. The historical value of this grant lies in the fact that it proves Govinda Chandra Deva to have been still reigning at the date mentioned, corresponding to 1128 A. D. The texts and translations of the three grants are given in full.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

5. *Some observations on Major Raverty's notes in his translation of the Tabaqát i Náṣirí on the coinage of the Kings of Ghazní.*—By C. J. RODGERS, Esq.

(Abstract.)

In this paper Mr. Rodgers calls in question the genuineness of the source—an unnamed writer—from which Major Raverty derives certain information regarding the dates of the last two kings of the house of Sabuk-Tigín—Khusrau Sháh and Khusrau Malik. Extracts given by Major Raverty from this writer fix A. H. 552 and A. H. 555 as the first years of the reigns of these two kings, respectively, these dates being mentioned as such on the reverse of coins said to have been struck at Lahore. In his notes, Major Raverty further states that Mr. Thomas, in his Paper on the Ghazní coins, takes no notice of these two kings.

In reply Mr. Rodgers points out, first, that in the paper referred to, Mr. Thomas does give notices of two silver coins of Khusrau Sháh, and of five coins of Khusrau Malik; secondly, that in the case of coins struck by the Ghazní kings the year of the Hijrá is always given on the margin, and that the year of the reign is never given; and thirdly, that coins of the type mentioned by Major Raverty,—i. e., coins with the Hijra year on the reverse, and with the year of the reign specified—are of the time of Aurangzib or later. On these grounds, and from the fact that no cabinet possesses a single specimen of a Ghazní

coin of the type mentioned by the anonymous author, Mr. Rodgers comes to the conclusion that the work on which Major Raverty relies is a forgery by a man unacquainted with the character of the coinage of the later Ghazní kings and the earlier Pathán Sultáns of Delhi, who bases his formula for the pretended coins in question, upon that of the rupees of Aurangzib and his successors.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The subject of conversation by Mr. Beveridge was "The image of Ban Asur at Arrah."

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting of May last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Amsterdam. *Revue Coloniale Internationale*,—Tome IV, No. 4, Avril, 1887.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—*American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. IX, No. 3, April, 1887.

———. ———. *Circulars*, Vol. IV, No. 57, April, 1887.

Bombay. *The Indian Antiquary*,—Vol. XVI, Part 196, May 1887.

Calcutta. *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*,—*Journal*, Vol. VIII.

———. *Geological Survey of India*,—*Records*, Vol. XX, Part 2, May, 1887.

———. *The Indian Engineer*,—Vol. III, Nos. 4 and 5.

———. *Indian Engineering*,—Vol. I, Nos. 19—22.

———. *Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India*, corrected and reduced,—Index for the year 1886.

Edinburgh. *Botanical Society*,—*Transactions and Proceedings*, Vol. XVI, Part 3.

The Hague. *Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal*,—*Land-en Valkenkunde van hederlandsch-Indië*,—*Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië*, Dal II (5^e Volgr), Aflevering 2.

- London. The Academy,—Nos. 780—783.
 ———. The Athenæum, Nos. 3103—3106.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. XXXV, Nos. 911—914.
 ———. Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians,—Journal, Vol. XV, No. 64.
 Moscow. La Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, Tome LXII, No. 4; Tome LXIII, No. 1, et supplement Tome LXII.
 Paris. Société de Géographie,—Compte Rendu des Séances, No. 9, 1887.
 Rome. La Società degli spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Vol. XVI, Dispensa 2^a, Febbraio, 1887.
 St. Petersburg. Imperial Russian Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXII, No. 6.
 Shanghai. Royal Asiatic Society (China Branch),—Journal, Vol. XXI, (new series), Nos. 3 and 4.
 Tôkyô. Imperial University (College of Science),—Journal, Vol. I, Part 2.
 Toronto. Canadian Institute,—Proceedings, Vol. IV, (3rd series), No. 2.
 Turin. La R Accademia della Scienze di Torino),—Atti, Vol. XXII, Disp. 9^a.
 Vienna. Der K. K. Zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Verhandlungen, Band XXXVII, 1 Quartal.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- ROY, PROTAP CHANDRA. The Mahābhārata, translated into English Prose. Part XXXI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.
 WHINFIELD, E. H., M. A. Masnavi-i-Ma'navi. The Spiritual couplets of Maulāna Jalālu-'d-dīn Muhammad I Rumi.—Translated and Abridged (Trübner's Oriental Series). 8vo. London, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- Informe de la Direccion General de Estadistica, 1886. 8vo. Guatemala, 1887.
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, GUATEMALA.
 The Indian Forester, Vol. XIII, Nos. 4 and 5, April and May, 1887. 8vo. Roorkee, 1887.
 Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for the year 1886. Fcp. Calcutta, 1887.

Seven Grammars of the dialects and subdialects of the Bihári Language.
By George A. Grierson, B. C. S., Part VIII. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Government
Observatory, Bombay, 1885. 4to. Bombay, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Army Estimates of effective and non-effective services, for 1887-88.
Fcp. London, 1887.

The Avifauna of British India and its dependencies. By James A.
Murray, Vol. I, Part 2. 8vo. Bombay, 1887.

Further Correspondence relating to Burmah (in continuation of No. 3
of 1886.) Fcp. London, 1887.

The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XVI, Part 196, May, 1887. 4to. Bombay,
1887.

Memorandum of the Secretary of State relating to the Army Estimates,
1878-88. Fcp. London, 1887.

Return of all Loans raised in England under the Provisions of any Acts
of Parliament, chargeable on the Revenues of India, outstanding at
the commencement of the half-year ended on the 30th September,
1886. Fcp. London, 1887.

Return of all Loans raised in India, chargeable on the Revenues of
India, outstanding at the commencement of the half-year ended on
the 30th September, 1886. Fcp. London, 1887.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home De-
partment, No. CCXXIV. Reports on Publications issued and regis-
tered in the several Provinces of British India during the year 1885.
Fcp. Calcutta, 1887.

Statement of the Trade of British India with British Possessions and
Foreign countries for the five years 1881-82 to 1885-86. Fcp.
London, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

International Meteorological Observations, December, 1885, and Ja-
nuary, 1886. 4to. Washington, 1887.

Monthly Weather Review, December, 1886 and January, 1887. 4to.
Washington, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—METEOR. REPORTER.


Madras Meridian Circle Observations 1862-64. 4to. Madras, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science,
fifth series IV. The City Government of Saint Louis. By Marshall
S. Snow. 8vo. Baltimore, 1887.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

- Allahabad. Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. IV, No. 42, March, 1887.
Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXII, No. 4, April, 1887.
Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles, Tome XVII,
No. 4.
Leeds. The Journal of Conchology,—Vol. V, No. 6, April, 1887.
Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XXXI, Heft 1.
———. Beiblätter, Band XI, Stück 4.
London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LV, Nos. 1429—1432. .
———. The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XXI, No. 123, May, 1887.
———. Society of Arts,—Journal, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1795—1798.
Vienna. Vienna Oriental Journal,—Vol. I, No. 2.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JULY, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 6th July 1887, at 9-15 P. M.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The following members were present :

H. Beveridge, Esq., E. C. Cotes, Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, C. I. E., Rai Bahadur, E. F. Mondy, Esq., Babu Asutosh Mukhopàdhyáya, Babu Nilmani Mukherji, H. M. Percival, Esq., T. A. Pope, Esq. The Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E., Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, Dr. J. Scully, Dr. W. J. Simpson, D. Waldie, Esq., Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse., J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-two presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary Member—

Moung Hla Oung, Esq.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting.

Babu Haricharan Basu, proposed by Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, seconded by Professor Mahesachandra Nyáyaratna.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The Hon. C. T. H. Crosthwaite, C. S. I.

R. H. Wilson, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that the votes would now be taken on the proposed new rule 24a., for compounding the subscription of Foreign Members, reported at the meeting in April last. A. Hogg, Esq., and the Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkar, were appointed Scrutineers, who reported that there were 81 votes in favour of, and 9 against the rule.

The PRESIDENT thereupon announced that the proposed new rule had been duly carried.

DR. RÁJENDRALÁLA MITRA submitted to the inspection of the meeting a copper-plate inscription in three parts received from Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Orissa. The plates record the grant of a village by Rájá Vidyádharma Bhanja. A transcript and translation of the record, together with facsimiles, will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The PRESIDENT read the following appeal to Naturalists for local aid on behalf of Mr. W. L. Distant in the preparation of a Monograph of the *Cicadidae* of the Indian and Indo-Malayan Regions :—

Attention is called to the enclosed Circular from Mr. W. L. Distant, and an appeal is now made for local aid from Naturalists towards making the proposed Monograph of the family *Cicadidae* of the *Rhynchota* as complete as possible. *Cicadae* are easily killed in the ordinary cyanide bottle, and can be sent in camphorated clean sawdust, moss, or paper in an ordinary tin or wooden box by parcel post, either direct to Mr. Distant or to Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, who will forward them. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, who is engaged on the *Rhynchota* of India, will be glad of any specimens of other families of the *Rhynchota* that can be procured; these also should be sent to the Indian Museum, or to Mr. Atkinson, 15, London Street, Calcutta. As collected they could be kept in spirit until a sufficient quantity is procured for transmission.

Circular.

RUSSELL HILL ROAD,

PURLEY,

Surrey.

DEAR SIR,

“As I am preparing a Monograph of the *Cicadidae* of the Indian and Indo-Malayan Regions, under the auspices of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, I am anxious to make the work as complete and exhaustive as possible, and for that purpose am desirous of receiving specimens

belonging to this family of Insects. Every species will be figured, and every acknowledgment made to the donors, in the work. The family is little worked, and so it is safe to rely upon new species being easily collected.



“For those who are non-conversant with the *Cicadidæ* the figure here given will prove a guide.

I am &c.,
W. L. DISTANT.”

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following extract from a letter of Mr. Rodgers.

“By the way in my late tour I purchased for Government nearly 400 coins of kinds. Amongst them are 4 of Ibráhím Súrí in copper and two of Sikandar Súrí. There are also several new things belonging to Akbar, conspicuous amongst which are a Kalimah Fulús, a Chau Tanke and a Chau Tánke piece. There is also a dam of Sher Sháh with the Kalimah on it. The list will I expect be published although the list for last year is still unpublished.

“I have made no discoveries this year like the exhumed temple at Núrpúr. But still I think I have discovered the remains of the temple at Kángará destroyed by Mahmúd of Ghazní. And I have discovered a group of temples cut out of the solid rock at a place called Masrúr near Kángará and yet never previously visited by an Englishman.”

DR. RÁJENDRALÁLA MITRA made the following remarks on a note by Mr. F. S. Growse on the derivation of the Buddhist term *Ekotibháva*.

In the ‘Academy’ for May last there is a letter from Professor Max Müller in which he has given publication to an extract from a letter by Mr. Growse on the derivation of the Buddhist term *Ekotibháva*. I think it desirable to make a few remarks on the same.

Mr. Growse is not satisfied with the derivation suggested by me in a note which I submitted to this Society about a year ago. He says my

proposal seems to him to be 'quite untenable.' He does not, however, condescend to give any reason for this demurrer. In my note I showed that the two words *eka* and *ūti* were as old as the *Saṁhitā* of the *Rig Veda*; that they had been frequently used in Sanskrit literature; that their union was in perfect accord with the rules of Sanskrit Grammar; and that the meaning they produced by the union was exactly what the Ceylonese Buddhists assigned to the compound term, and what was most consonant with the requirements of the passage in the *Lalita Vistara* in which the word was first met with. It has since been met with in other Sanskrit Buddhist works. It may be that I am totally wrong, and my arguments are of no value; but in the face of my remarks a simple denial without a single reason appears to me inconsonant with the practice usually followed in the republic of letters—not to say uncourteous. It comes to me and to the public generally as an *ex cathedra* assertion. It reminds me of the advice which a learned judge is said to have given to his son—'pass your sentence, but give no reason.' Under these circumstances I am not now in a position to say anything about it.

I find myself in a better situation as regards the constructive part of Mr. Growse's letter. Writing to Professor Max Müller Mr. Growse says, 'I entirely agree with your view that it is a contraction of *eka-koṭi*; though when you are content to characterize it as an irregularity I am bold enough to maintain that it is quite in accordance with rule. The elision of the syllable *ka* in *eka* would no doubt be an anomaly, though the analogies you adduce might sufficiently defend it on the score of euphony. I think, however, that it is not the *ka* in *eka* that is elided, but the *k* in *koṭi*, by Vararuchi's well-known rule that *k* (as in *sūkar* for *sūkara*), *g* and other consonants, when simple and non-initial, are generally elided, the first letter of the latter member of a compound being regarded as non-initial.'

There is an omission in these remarks—quite an accidental one, I presume—which is calculated to mislead the great bulk of English readers for whom the 'Academy' is published. In a discussion on the derivation of a Sanskrit word most people would naturally think that the rule cited by Mr. Growse with the predicate 'well-known' was a rule of Sanskrit orthography; but in the present instance such an inference, however legitimate, would be a mistaken one. Vararuchi is not the author of any known Sanskrit Grammar, and the rule cited occurs in his Grammar of the *Prākṛit* language. Had Mr. Growse put in the word '*Prākṛit*' before 'rule' the case would have been clear enough. Supplying the omission, the first question that suggests itself to me is—Are the rules of *Prākṛit* orthography applicable to Sans-

kritic orthography? This is *mutatis mutandis* the same question as that which would ask, are the rules of Italian orthography—of the language of Dante and Petrarch—applicable to the elucidation of the Latin of Virgil, Horace, Cicero, or Cæsar? And put in this form I have no doubt the reply would be an emphatic negative. The Italian of Dante is the result of a process of decay, regeneration and hybridism, of the Latin of Virgil, and the course which this process followed is exactly the same which we meet with in the transition of the Sanskrit into Prākṛit. In either case the change took place slowly, gradually, but steadily, and the principles which regulated it were the same, the ends sought being simplification, softening and economy. Both in Italy and India, the change began with the lower orders, and was looked upon by the higher classes with contempt. In Italy the changing language was indicated by the opprobrious names of *lingua romana rustica*, *lingua vulgaris*, or *lingua plebeia* in contradistinction to the *lingua aulia* of the patricians. During its earlier growth it was not thought fit for literary composition, and so we have not any connected chain of proofs to show the different stages in its growth for several centuries from the time of Virgil. The poetry of the Troubadours is the earliest written proof we have, but the literary Italian of Dante suggests a long anterior history, which we cannot now follow with precision. The same is the case with the other Romance languages. In connexion with French we have the language of the Troubadours, the Provençal, the Langue d'Oc, and the Langue d'Oil, leading to the modern language of France. In none of these can the forms of the later stages be appealed to for what occur in previous ages. And the history of the transition of the Sanskrit into Prākṛit is a repetition of that of the Latin into the Romance languages. We have in it two well-marked stages, the Gāthā and the Pāli. Of the former I shall say nothing here, as some people fancy that it is not the outcome of a process of natural growth, but the result of ignorance. The latter is now, I believe, universally admitted by European Orientalists and philologists to be an issue of the Sanskrit, produced by the same process of change, which at a subsequent stage gave birth to the Prākṛit; and we may safely accept it as a guide in the enquiry we have now in hand. It does not, however, afford us any help. It contains not a single instance to show that the change to which Mr. Growse refers had made even a beginning in the age of the Pāli. I have gone through Mr. Childers' Pāli Dictionary with some care, but have failed to find any indication of it. Simple non-initial *k*, *g*, &c., in Pāli always retain their places, and are never elided. To give a few examples. We have

Aputto	not	Autto	for Sanskrit	Aputra
Abádho	„	Āádho	„ „	Ābádha
Achetano	„	Aētano	„ „	Achetana
Achiro	„	Āiro	„ „	Achira
Ādaro	„	Āāro	„ „	Ādara
Ākaro	„	Āāro	„ „	Ākāra
Ākaso	„	A'āso	„ „	Ākāsa
Bhāgo	„	Bhāo	„ „	Bhāga
Dado	„	Daō	„ „	Dada
Kavi	„	Kaī	„ „	Kavi
Kedaro	„	Keāro	„ „	Kedāra
Papāko	„	Pāāo	„ „	Pāpaka
Sakuno	„	Saūno	„ „	Sakuna
Udaram	„	Uāram	„ „	Udara
Uchito	„	Uīto	„ „	Uchita

It is obvious hence that the system of eliding simple non-initial consonants had not come into operation at the time when the Pāli language was current, and with this fact before us, can we with any propriety accept the rule as a guide for the elucidation of Sanskrit philology of a time when Prākṛit grammar had not yet been in existence? It would be, in my opinion, as reasonable to do so, as to cite a rule of modern Italian orthography to account for the spelling of a word in Virgil. In Sanskrit grammar when two Sūtras or aphorisms on kindred topics (*adhikāra*) are interrupted by an extraneous rule, it is usual to defend the break by what is called 'the principle of the frog's jump' (*maṇḍuka-pluti-nyāyaḥ*). In the present instance the little rule of Vararuchi must make a tremendous jump to get over the barrier of the two dialects of Gāthā and Pāli, and span a period of six centuries or more.

It should be mentioned here that the Prākṛit grammars now extant are not grammars in the same sense in which we accept grammars of the Latin, French, German or English language. They are sequels of Sanskrit grammar, and devoted to the description of the changes which Sanskrit idioms, words, inflections, syllables and letters undergo when converted into Prākṛit. The Sanskrit is always taken as the type, and the Prākṛit as the issue thereof, and we cannot reverse the order without casting overboard all ancient landmarks.

It might be said that as the system of elision must have come into currency very slowly and gradually it may have commenced from before the time when the *Lalita Vistara* was composed, and *ekotibhāva* may be the earliest instance we have of the operation of that tendency of the organs of speech which brought on the change. This would,

however, amount to a mere begging of the question. It cannot serve the purposes of a major term—a universally accepted premiss—to sustain the position taken up by Mr. Growse.

Assuming, however, for the sake of argument that the rule may be, somehow or other, made to bear on ancient Sanskrit, I think it necessary to enquire, what is its exact nature, and how far is it applicable to the word under consideration? It occurs in all the Prākṛit grammars that have come under my observation. As given in Cowell's translation of Vararuchi, it runs thus: 'These nine consonants, *k, g, ch, j, t, d, p, y, v*, or *b*, when single and non-initial, are generally elided.' (*Kagachajatatadapayavām prāyo lopah*, II, 2).

It is always understood that when a letter is elided under this rule the vowel with which it happens to be associated is left behind, and when so left it is not subject to any rule regarding coalescence or *sandhi*. This is well illustrated by the example cited by Mr. Growse. The original word being *sūkara*, the 'bristled one', the elision of the *k* leaves its vocalic associate *a* behind, which retains its place and makes *suāra*, and Mr. Growse accepts it in that form. Had *sandhi* been permissible the *ū* of *s'ū* and the *a* of *ka* would have coalesced and produced *vara*. The prohibition of *sandhi* is necessary to preserve the skeleton of the words: without it there would be no limit to the process of metamorphosis.

The qualifying term *prāyaḥ*, 'generally', in the rule shows clearly that the rule was not universal, and the commentator restricts it by saying that "where euphony is not disturbed there should be no elision" (*prayograhanāt yatra śrutisukhamasti tatra na bhavātīti*). No rule is anywhere given to define what euphony is, nor is such a definition practicable. As a matter of course it is dependent upon taste, and must differ greatly in different cases. Practically, the qualifying term with its commentary made the rule quite optional in its operation. There is another rule which says that a simple non-initial first letter of each class in Sanskrit may, at option, be replaced by the third letter of its class in Prākṛit. Thus *k* may be changed to *g*, *ch* to *j*, *ṭ* to *ḍ*, *t* to *d*, and *p* to *b*.

Now, according to a well understood law of grammatical interpretation two options always imply three forms: 1st, the original form; 2nd, the modified form produced by the first optional rule; and 3rd, that which is the result of the second optional rule. Usage, without actually prohibiting the first form, is not much in favour of it. Instances, however, are numerous of it, and the commentator cites several. (Cowell P. P., p. 116). Generally speaking words are most frequently met with in the second and the third forms: in some cases, only one form is met with.

There is no positive rule for the treatment of two or more simple non-initial letters in the same word, but according to usage the two letters are sometimes subjected to the two optional rules successively, and sometimes to the same rule. Accordingly the Sanskrit word *Upadeśa*, is in some places written as *Ubadesa*, at others *Uādesa* or *Uāśa*. It is obvious that a rule acknowledged to be optional and governed by so many conditions cannot be accepted as proof in any particular case without an amount of information which it is hopeless to expect in regard to so obscure a term as the hypothetical *eka-ūti*. There is nothing to show that Mr. Growse is in possession of such information.

But to proceed a step further, and bring the rule with its governing conditions to bear upon the term. Mr. Growse holds that 'the elision of the syllable *ka* (he means the letter *k*) would no doubt be an anomaly,' but I see no reason why such should be the case. That *k* is 'simple and non-initial,' and legitimately comes under the purview of the rule, and Prākṛit writers have always acted upon this belief. Vararuchi, in his grammar has cited *eām* as the equivalent for the Sanskrit *ekam*, and in the 'Venisanhāra' I find *eāi* for *ekāki*. In 'Sakuntalā' we have *eāiṇi* for *ekākinī*. In the 'Prākṛita-Prakāśa' *ēāraha* stands for *ekādaśa*. In other works *egāraha* is also met with, shewing that the second rule is that which is in operation. When neither of the optional rules is accepted the *eka* remains unchanged; and we find *ekadara* for *ekatara* in the 'Mālavikā-agnimitra.' And with such evidence before me I fail to perceive why it would be 'an anomaly' to elide the *k* of *eka*.

Making the elision, the first form of the hypothetical word would be *eā-koṭi*. Applying the first rule to the second *k* also we get *ea-oṭi*. If the rule be limited to the second member of the compound, the result becomes *eka-oṭi*. The second rule would give us *egakoṭi*, *ega-oṭi*, *eka-goṭi* or *eāgoṭi*. There is no rule in any Prākṛit or Sanskrit grammar under which the *k* of *koṭi* can be elided and its associate vowel *o* carried over to the syllable *ka* of *eka* and produce *ekoṭi*, sandhi being, as already stated, absolutely prohibited. Were it otherwise, the union of *o* with the *a* of *eka* would make *ekauṭi* and not *ekoṭi*. Thus under no circumstance can the rule appealed to, produce *ekoṭi*. The rule in fact is quite fatal to the validity of the conjecture set forth.

In the above remarks I have confined myself to the effect of the rule cited by Mr. Growse. I should add here that that gentleman has quoted no rules to show how the cerebral *ṭ* of *koṭi* is metamorphosed into the dental letter. As far as I am aware of, there is no rule in any Sanskrit or Prākṛit grammar to provide for the change. Under these cir-

cumstances, I am obliged, with much reluctance, to say that Mr. Growse has been very hasty in saying 'I am bold enough to maintain that it (the derivation of *ekoti*) is quite in accordance with rule.' He has obviously nothing at hand to maintain the assertion.

The following papers were read—

1. *On the Etymology and Meaning of the Buddhist term, Ekotíbháva*.—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA DÁS, C. I. E.

In his address the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal made mention of the work I have in hand, *i. e.*, the compilation of a list of Buddhist philosophical and technical terms in Sanskrit, and their equivalents in Tibetan and English. When I commenced this work in October last I had doubts as to its usefulness, but the importance attached to one such term as "Ekotíbháva" by the attempts of Max Müller, Morris, Schiefner and Dr. Mitra to explain it, in "The Academy" and elsewhere, has encouraged me to push on my work with some vigour. I have, therefore, ventured to write a short note on the etymology and meaning of the term "Ekotíbháva," with a view to explain an important fact connected with the doctrine of incarnation which prevails in Tibet and Mongolia.

I have brought with me from Lhasa some very old Sanskrit and Tibetan Dictionaries; one of them, called "Mahávyutpatti" [in Tibetan Lupon mañpo *s-m dsod pañi bye—bragtu r togs byad chhen mo, i. e.*, "the great critical work prepared by many Pandits and Lochavas", (Tibetan Interpreters)] is a manuscript written in the Devanágari characters of the 8th or 9th century A. D. and the rest are in Tibetan. The term* "Ekotíbháva" occurs in all of them written with dental *t* and a long *i*, in consequence of which its etymology becomes very simple. It is derived from *eka* + *uta* + *bháva*. *Uta* comes from *ve* (वे) and the affix *ṭa* (ṭ). The verb *ve* (वे) means "to sew" or "unite." Hence the compound means "something sewn or united together." The Tibetan version of this term is †*Rgyud* + *gchig-tu* + *gyur-pa*, *i. e.*, *Rgyud gchigtu gyur-pa*. "Rgyud gyur-pa" = strung or united together, *gchig* = one and "tú" means "into." The compound word therefore means formed into one string or line. In Csoma's translation of a

* The term *Ekotíbháva* with long *i* incidentally also occurs in Prof. Müller's note published in The Academy, April 3, 1886. *Vide the f* "Schiefner's explanation, too, which Dr. Morris does not re " *Ekotíbháva* represents "Eka vatí or Eka vati bháva, is not

† *Rgyud*, means string, extraction, connection nature formed, become, changed, &c.

Sanskrit Tibetan vocabulary "*Ekotibhāva*" or *Rgyud gchig-tu gyur-pa*" is rendered as union (with the Supreme Spirit).

Ekotibhāva with short *i*, i. e., "*Ekotibhāva**" does not seem to me quite correct. In the first place it does not directly give the meaning of the term in accordance with the rules of Sanskrit grammar, and does not tally with the explanation given by the Indian savants who translated the Buddhist sacred books into Tibetan under the auspices of Kings Thisrong, Ralpachen &c. In the second place it does not occur in any of the books I have consulted.

It is more natural that after "*uta*" the suffix "*chvi*" should be inserted implying the occurrence of something not existing before (*abhūta tad bhāva*) rather than that the last component part should be joined with "*uti*" meaning an act of sewing or uniting. But in order that the compound word may give the intended signification in consonance with the rules of grammar the components should be "*eka + uta + bhāva*." A learned Lama of Tibet has kindly sent me a note on this term the purport of which I give below:—

"*Rgyud gchig-tu gyur-pa* (*Ekotibhāva*) means the continued connection of "one with another without break or division. A soul (*viññā na* or *R nam S'es*) "existing from eternity has undergone numberless transmigrations. In all its "births it has run through an unbroken line of existence until it is cut short by "*Nirvāna*."

All living beings have this kind of continuous existence. A soul undergoing transmigrations may be compared to a string or wreath of flowers, its different embodiments being the individual flowers which drop off one by one after each death. Bodhisatvas and saints alone can know the circumstances of their former births which ordinary mortals cannot. Some of the grand Lamas of Tibet are the acknowledged incarnations of Bodhisatvas. When the fresh embodiment of a Bodhisatva is announced a Committee of the living Bodhisatvas (grand Lamas) is formed to identify his spirit with that of the Lama whose incarnation he professes to be. At the time of the identification the claimant (generally a child of 3 or 4) is required to prove by signs that his spirit is one and the same with the spirit of the Lama whose incarnation he declares himself to be. This identity of the claimant with the spirit of a Lama is called *Ekotibhāva* and it forms one of the cardinal doctrines of Tibetan Buddhism. I here annex the Sanskrit

* The word with short *i*, i. e., *Eka + uti + bhāva* when compounded together must according to the Rules of Sanskrit Grammar be "*Ekotibhāva*." I quote the rules.

- (1) *Abhūta tad bhāve chviḥ Kṛisubastishu.*
- (2) *A kāra h ṇ sva svarā vidirghan.*

explanation of the term given by Prof. Nilmani Mukherjee, M. A. in Devanāgarī.

एकस्मिन् कृते इत्यर्थः उतः प्रथितः एकोतः ततः चिः ततः भावः एकोतीभावः ।
एककृते प्रथितवत् चनकधारावाचिकतया सम्बन्धवत् इति भावः ।

DR. HOERNLE remarked that he agreed with Dr. Mitra that every rule of Prākṛit phonetics could not *eo ipso* be applied to the Pāli or Gāthā. With regard to the particular case of *ekotiḥhāva*, though there was no rule in any Prākṛit grammar under which a consonant might be elided and its associate vowel carried over to the preceding syllable, still occasional instances of this practice did occur in Prākṛit literature; thus Pr. *suhelli* for Skr. *sukhakeli* (Saptasataka, 211, 261, etc., contracted from *suhaelli*); Pr. *deula* for Skr. *devakula* (Sapt. 109, contr. from *deaula*). Some of these instances were expressly noted in Hemachandra's grammar; thus *deula* in Hem. I, 271, *rāula* (for Skr. *rājakula*) in Hem. I, 267. After the analogy of these cases, the word *ekakoṭiḥhāva* might contract from *eka-oṭiḥhāva* into *ekoṭiḥhāva*, as Mr. Growse seemed to suggest. It seemed to him unsafe, however, to explain the formation of an old word like *ekotiḥhāva* on the authority of word-forms which occurred in a much later stage of the language, and even there only as exceptions. Another serious difficulty was the change of the cerebral *ṭ* to the dental *t*, which the derivation of *ekotiḥhāva* from *ekakoṭiḥhāva* would require. There was no other example of such a change, as far as he was aware, known. The only two apparent instances, referred to in Prof. Kuhn's *Beiträge* (p. 37, Pāli *deṇḍima* = Skr. *ḍiṇḍima*, Pr. suffix *ittha* = Skr. *iṣṭa*), were obviously of a different character. To his mind, the great difficulty attending the derivation from *ekakoṭiḥhāva* lay in the accumulative force of the objections. Each objection, taken by itself, might be met more or less successfully; but the derivation assumed the concurrent operation of three distinct phonetic laws (elision of a consonant, elision of the associate vowel, and change of cerebral to dental) all of which would be very exceptional in Pāli or Gāthā, and two of which were exceptional even in Prākṛit.

DR. R. MITRA expressed his thanks to Dr. Hoernle for his remarks and for the instances he cited. They opened a new line of research. They were apparently of a later date than the Prākṛit grammars, and belonged to Jain Magadhī and other dialects which differed considerably from the Māhārāṣṭrī Prākṛit of Varanuchi; but they were not enough to prove that Mr. Growse was right when he urged that the transmutation of *eka-koti* into *ekoti* was in accordance with rule. Turning then to the note of Bābu Saratchandra Das, he said—

‘I am glad Bábu Saratchandra Dás has sent us the fruits of his researches in connexion with the subject under discussion which has for some time engaged the attention of Oriental scholars in Europe. Ordinarily, so rare are the contributions we get from the Boeotia of Central Asia, that every little crumb we obtain from that quarter in regard to matters with which we are interested is welcome.

‘It is interesting to be informed that the term *ekotibháva* is well-known in Tibet, and is to be met with in many Tibetan works. To me it is particularly gratifying to know that the second member of the compound term is *iti*, as I took it to be, when I submitted to the Society my note on the subject, and not *koṭi* as originally supposed by Professor Max Müller, and since repeated by Mr. Growse. I regret only that the Bábu has not made greater use of the resources he has at command than what he seems to have done in the note now before the meeting. Some extracts from the Tibetan and Sanskrit works he has procured from Lhasa, would have been most welcome to us. In questions of this kind, ancient records are of infinitely greater use than the cogitations of modern scholars.

‘In regard to the spelling of the term, the Bábu says that in all the dictionaries he has got, the term is written with a dental *t* and a long *í*. The dental *t* is what I have met with in seven different MSS. of the *Lalita Vistara* and in one of the *Daśabhúmíśvara*, and it is what is invariable in ancient Páli texts. But I am rather puzzled about the long *í*. The Bábu’s MSS. are all Tibetan, with one exception, which, he says, ‘is written in the Devanágari character of the 8th or 9th century A. D.’ Now, the Tibetan alphabet does not include a letter or mark for the long *í*. Csoma de Koros, in his Tibetan Grammar, gives only one *í*, and that the short one. And if the authority of this renowned Tibetan scholar is of any value we cannot expect to find the long *í* in Tibetan MSS. In his preface he says, ‘there are five vowel sounds: *a, í, u, e, o*, pronounced according to the general pronunciation in Latin in the continent of Europe, without any distinction into short or long, but observing a middle sound.’ In his Dictionary there is not a single word given with a long *í* or *ú*. My friend Bábu Pratápachandra Ghosha has favoured me with an extract, either from Carey’s translation of Schoeter’s Tibetan Grammar or some other authority, the name of which he has forgotten, which runs thus: ‘Sometimes the vowels are placed above each other, and then they are pronounced as a long vowel; but it is more frequently the case that they denote an abbreviation of the word, so that the reader ought to make two syllables of it. Sometimes the vowel (*í*) is placed over a letter in an opposite direction to that above mentioned, for instance *~*, &c.; but though the shape is altered the

sound is the same; it is read to express the Sanskrit *f*. This reversed mark is very uncommon, and in ordinary Tibetan writings it is not met with. It is certain too that the Tibetans do not make any distinction between the long and the short *i*. It is unsafe therefore to rely upon Tibetan texts in this respect.

'The reference to the Sanskrit MS. is also puzzling to me. I cannot make out what Bábu Saratchandra Dás means by 'Devanágari character of the 8th or the 9th century A. D.' I am not aware of any such specific character, and I should very much like to know how the vowel-marks are put in it before I can decide its value. The Bábu's reading may be correct, but I cannot say as much for the correctness of the MS. Anyway we have on the one side a single MS., and that in a country where the distinction between the long and the short *i* is very much neglected, if not positively unknown, and on the other eight MSS. from a country where the distinction is carefully observed, and the whole of the Páli texts examined by Mr. Childers. In this state of evidence before me, I cannot venture to come to other than an adverse conclusion.

'The derivation given by Bábu Saratchandra Dás of the term under notice is not his, nor taken from his Tibetan MSS., but founded upon a Sanskrit passage written by Professor Nílmaṇi Mukerji. The passage has been incorrectly transliterated by Bábu Saratchandra Dás. The word *uttarīhaḥ* is obviously intended for *ityarthah*, and the *utah* should have been written with a long *ú*.

'The derivation of the word as given by the Professor does not appear to me to be satisfactory. The crucial word is *úti*, the second member of the compound, and it may be derived from more than one Sanskrit root. Professor Mukerji derives it—from *ve*, *kta* and *chvi*, but it is not what we find in our Sanskrit dictionaries, and it necessitates recourse to two affixes when one is quite sufficient. *Chvih* as an affix is rarely used, and not at all needed here. *Ve* with *kti* makes *úti*, and this is the form most used by our lexicographers and exegetes, and I see no reason to reject it in favour of a derivation which no Sanskrit author has used, and which involves the use of two affixes for a single purpose. It amounts to a preference for a novelty for the sake of novelty only. I go further, and hold that, under the rule of Páṇini, *kriḥvashiyoge sampādya kartari chvih* (5. 4. 50) the affix *chvi* seems inapplicable in the present instance. The rule requires a complete change of substance (*abhūta-tadbhāva*)—and the leading example is *Brahmī bhavati*, or change into Brahma. The subject has been explained at some length by Professor Taránátha Tarkaváchaspati, in a note in his edition of the *Siddhánta-kaumudī*, but I cannot cite his words from memory. This much, however, is certain that the stringing on a thread does not imply such a change

of condition. There can be no unification of substance in the act of stringing on a thread, and therefore the affix appears to me to be of doubtful propriety. In fact the learned Professor has resorted to it solely to account for the supposed long *ī* in the Tibetan texts, and as I cannot see my way at present to admit the accuracy of the reading, I deny the necessity of the inappropriate affix.

‘Bābu Saratchandra Dās says that my derivation of the word from *ve* and *kti* does not seem to him to be correct, because it does not strictly give the meaning of the term in accordance with the rules of Sanskrit grammar.’ He has not cited the rule, but certain it is that whatever the rule, it did not stand in the way of Śrīdhara Svāmī, the commentator on the Bhāgavata nor of the authors of the Rīg Veda: they all use the word with a short *ī*, and I am content to err with them.

‘The word *sūtra* has been used apparently with a view to make the meaning consonant with the interpretation of the compound term given by a Lāmā, but it is not permissible. It is not suggested by the text. The same remark applies to the epithet *ananta-dhārā-vāhikatayā* ‘the endless flow of the stream.’ There is no justification for it in the text. It may be that in Tibet the meaning of the term is different from what Sanskrit and Pāli scholars have assigned to it; but that does not necessitate a different derivation. The learned Professor is thoroughly familiar with the Lalita Vistara, which is the oldest work in which the term was first met with, for he is the author of a Sanskrit abridgment of that work, and he must have noticed in the 22nd chapter of it, that the term cannot there be explained to mean ‘the endless flow of the stream.’ The term there qualifies the first of a set of four meditations, each of which lasts for a few minutes. Of course during the continuance of any one of these meditations there is a continuous, or unbroken, or undisturbed flow of attention as shown in Aphorism 2 of the 3rd Book of Patanjali’s Yoga, but there is no endlessness in it. When the second meditation begins, the first is lost, and with it ‘the flow of the stream’ terminates, and does not return again in its original form in the course of the subsequent meditations. In such a case the most appropriate meaning is that which the Pāli authorities ascribe to the word, and which Professor Max Müller has accepted, *i. e.*, it means concentration of the mind or *ekāgratā*, or as I put it on the authority of Śrīdhara Svāmī, making one subject the object of our thought, and there need be no doubt that that is the right meaning. Just now I have not access to Csoma’s MS. glossary of Tibetan technical terms, it being with Bābu Saratchandra Dās at Darjiling, but from the quotation given in his paper, it is evident that Csoma had no idea about the ‘endless stream.’ He uses the word ‘union’ which for a popular rendering

is about the same as concentration, or bringing the mind to one centre. The Tibetans may have current among them a different meaning, but in an enquiry about the radical meaning of a Sanskrit term found in Sanskrit works, we are not concerned with any possible change which it may have undergone in the language of a non-Sanskritic nation.'

Professor Nilmani Mukerjĳa said—*Ēkotĳbhāva* is a kind of meditation in a Buddhistic sense, meaning literally absorption into one. It also means, according to Tibetan writers, the apostolic succession, so to speak, of grand Lamas. The succession of Lamas is compared to a garland of flowers; and one who succeeds to the musnud of the High Priest in Tibet, is looked upon as a new flower strung into the garland of lamahood.

Prof. Max Müller analyses the word into *eka*, *koti*, and *bhāva*. Though no known rule of grammar is cited to justify the elision of *ka*, and though the attempts of Mr. Growse to explain the same by rules of *Prākṛita* grammar are unsatisfactory, there are instances in Sanskrit in which such elisions of intermediate syllables are admitted as anomalies (*nipātas*) by Sanskrit grammarians. I would cite a few instances only—*Prishat-udara* *Prishodara*, *Patat-anjali* *Pātanjali*, *Vāri-vāhaka* *Valāhaka*, *Jīvana-mūta* *Jīmūta*, &c., &c.

According to the etymology given by Prof. Max Müller, *ekoti-bhāva* may mean a kind of meditation; but it can scarcely be strained to mean the unbroken succession of grand Lamas, in which sense the word is understood by Tibetan authors.

Dr. Rājendralāla Mitra has given a less anomalous, though not quite a correct derivation of the word, dividing it into *eka*, *ūti* and *bhāva*. Now the component parts of the word as stated by the learned doctor, meaning respectively 'one,' "weaving" and "being" cannot be compounded by any known rule of Sanskrit grammar, inasmuch as *ūti* and *bhāva* are both verbal nouns,* and cannot satisfy the first and most important rule of Sanskrit composition (*saṁāsa*)†.

According to Dr. Mitra's etymology the word would mean "being weaving into one," which is not intelligible enough. I have therefore thought fit to adopt the reading "*ekotĳbhāva*" with a long *ī* recommended by my friend, Babu Sarat Chandra Dās, C. I. E. The above reading occurs twice in a dictionary of Sanskrit words by a Tibetan

* At the last meeting of the A. S. B., Dr. Mitra, while admitting that *ūti* comes from a verbal root and a verbal affix, denied that it is a verbal noun, and saw no objection to its being compounded with another verbal noun.

† *सङ्घर्षः षड्विधः—पाणिनिः ।*

द्वैतं दोषद्वये—दोषद्वयः ।

author. I have also been assured by my friend that he has found the word spelt with a long *ī* in other Sanskrit works of Tibetan origin. Dr. Mitra contends that as the Tibetan alphabet has no long *ī*, the word in question cannot be written with a long *ī*. But the question, whether the Tibetan alphabet has a long *ī* or not, has nothing to do with the word *ekotibhāva*, inasmuch as it is found in Sanskrit books compiled by Tibetan authors, and written with a long *ī* in the Devanāgarī characters.

Now *ekotibhāva* with a long *ī* will most appropriately convey the two meanings stated above. I would therefore analyse the word into *eka*, *uta*,* *chvi*, and *bhāva*. The effect of the suffix *chvi* on the base *uta* according to the well-known rule of Sanskrit grammar, would be the changing its final vowel into a long *ī*; and the whole compound word would thus mean the state of being woven into one.

Dr. Mitra contends that the suffix *chvi* means *abhūta-tadbhāva* (occurrence of a thing that did not exist before), and that it cannot be a component part of *ekotibhāva*, which has nothing of that idea in it. With due deference to the learned doctor, I must take the liberty to differ from him. When *ekotibhāva* is used in the sense of meditation, it clearly means concentration of attention on one object and thereby connotes a state of mind which did not exist before. Similarly when *ekotibhāva* signifies the succession of a Tibetan pontiff, it as clearly points to the happening of an event which was not in existence before.

Dr. Mitra also objects to the insertion of the suffix *chvi* after “*uta*” on the ground that it is preceded by “*eka*,” maintaining that it cannot be said of one single object that it has come to pass and did not exist before. But surely it would not be too much to attribute *abhūta-tadbhāva* to the installation of a new pontiff who thereby becomes a member of the Tibetan Lamahood.

The learned doctor takes exception to the etymology of “*uta*,” given in S. C. Dās note. *Uta* is derived from *वे* and *ति*, but Dr. Mitra derives it from *वय* and *ति*. Now the verb *वय* means going, not weaving; and though *वे* is changed into *वय* in the second preterite (*चिद्*), it can never take that form before the affix *ति*.†

* *Uta* has another form *ūta*, but it matters little, which form is used.

† In the Sanskrit explanation of the phrase *ekotibhāva* inserted in Bābu Sarat Chandra’s note, I have said, *एकस्मिन् कृते पथितम्* । Dr. Mitra objects to my Sanskrit, remarking that instead of *sūtre* the locative form, *sūtreṇa* the instrumental form should be substituted. But I have used the locative form advisedly, because the idea of instrumentality is kept in the background, and prominence is given to that of something (*साधार*) containing something else. I would cite here only one parallel passage from the *Kādambarī*, p. 14, G. C. Vidyaratna’s edition, *Uttara-bhāga*—“*पथितेन एव नायिकाकृते*.”

After what has been stated above, it is superfluous perhaps, to cite examples in which the last *व* of a word compounded with *bhāva* is converted into a long *ī*. The rule on the subject is too clear to admit of cavil; and a few instances will suffice—गुणीभावः, रज्ज्वाभावः, भस्मीभावः, खड्गीभावः &c., &c.

In reply to Prof. Mukerjee's remarks, Dr. Mitra observed that he did not derive the word from *vaya* and *kti*. He had been careful in saying that he derived it from *ve* and *kti*. As to the difficulty raised about a participle being made the subject of a condition (*bhāva*), it was a mistake. He did not accept *ūti* as a particle, but as a noun substantive, meaning *līlā* 'recreation', as explained by Śrīdhara Svāmī, and therefore there was no participle to disturb his explanation. The other points raised were too technical to be explained off hand at the meeting; many things had been assigned to him which he had not said.

The following remarks with reference to the subject of the above discussion have been received from Babu Sarat Chandra Dás since the meeting:—

"In the Tibetan passage from Lam-rim Chhenpo, "Tsonkhapa," the founder of the Gelug-pa (the yellow-cap school) is identified with the 11th Buddha or Tathāgata. In, the Sanskrit passage from page 33 of Vyutpatti" the word "*ekotibhāvad*" is used to convey the literal signification explained by me, but only with reference to the *mind* and its motives.

Page 33 "vyutpatti."

"sa vitarkaḥ vichārānam vyūpa sāmā dadhyātmam samprasādhachetasa *ekotibhāvad* vitarkamavichāram samādhija samprīti sukham dvitīyam dhyānam upasampadya viharati."

In this passage the word *ekotibhāva* conveys the *literal* meaning (as explained by me) with regard to mind.

from "Lamrim" ssin-bris (leaf 150—151.)

"Bdag-chag-gi ston-pa śākya thub-paḥi bstan-pa ḥdi dañ

"Rje Rin-po chhe (Tsoñ khapa) dañ thugs (spirit) rgyud gchig-paḥi.

"(Ekotaḥ) bskal bsañ gi sañs rgyas bchu gchig-pa

"de-bshin gsegs-pa spyān legs-dañ, bskal bsañ sañs rgyas

"Stoñ po thamd chad kyi mdsad paḥi smonlam gi mthu

"grub-pa mthaḥ ma sañs rgyas mas paḥi

bstan-pa gsum-la hbyuñ Shiñ &c. &c.

In this passage the Tibetan equivalent of the word *Ekotaḥ* clearly explains the identity of the spirit of the 11th Tathāgata with that of Tson-khapa.

2. *On the Sâfwi dynasty of Persia and their coins, with four Plates of unpublished coins.*—By E. E. OLIVER, Esq.

(Abstract.)

The paper is an attempt to give an historical outline of the rise and fall of the Sâfwi dynasty of Persia, who ruled from 905 to 1160 A. H. The materials have been taken mainly from Malcolm's history of Persia, Jonas Hanway's travels, and Mr. Stanley Law Poole's tables for contemporary dynasties.

The account is supplemented by a description of 48 coins of different rulers, and illustrated by drawings of the coins.

The paper will be published in Part I of the Journal.

3. *On the effects produced by small quantities of Bismuth on the ductility of Silver.*—By SURGEON-MAJOR J. SCULLY, Assay Master, H. M.'s Mint, Calcutta.

This paper will be published in Part II of the Journal.

4. *On a find of sixteen Gold Gupta coins in the Gorakhpur district.*—By V. A. SMITH, Esq.

Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. has sent me for identification a parcel of 16 Gupta Gold coins lately found in the Gorakhpur District, a description of which will be interesting to numismatists.

Mr. D. T. Roberts, Collector of Gorakhpur, states that the coins were found by some chamârs when digging in a field adjoining an old 'dih' in the village of Kotwâ in Tahsil Bânsgaon of the Gorakhpur District. They were found loose under some bricks. Nothing is known as to the history of the mound of ruins at Kotwâ. This last remark applies to all the numerous mounds which are found in almost all parts of the Gorakhpur and Bastî Districts.

The buildings were in all cases of brick, and the images and ornaments appear generally to have been made of terra cotta, and in consequence a recognizable building is never met with, excepting some *stûpas*, which can be recognized by their circular outline.

Tradition is absolutely silent concerning all these ancient remains. The villagers as a rule ascribe them to the forest tribe of Thârús, but the ascription is evidently incorrect, and due to the fact that when the ancestors of the present inhabitants immigrated, they found the country, as far as it was peopled at all, in possession of the Thârús. The immigrants knew nothing of an earlier and vanished civilization, and naturally ascribed all ruins to the people whom they found in

occupation of the country. In the south-west of the Bastí District the Rájput and other mediæval settlers displaced Bhars. In parts of Gorakhpur and Bastí the Doms or Dom Katárs were the ruling tribe, which had to give way before the immigrants from the west. Consequently in some places ruined mounds will be ascribed to Bhars or Doms instead of Thárús, but nowhere is there any trace of a genuine continuous tradition handed down from the times of Buddhist ascendancy and civilization. So far as appears, the Gorakhpur and Bastí Districts lapsed into jungle during the disturbances which accompanied the extinction of Buddhism, and remained for centuries unoccupied by settled or civilized inhabitants.

The thread of tradition was thus broken, and nothing can be learned of the past history of the country except from coins, and such other fragments of antiquity as may have survived.

In the course of three and a half years' residence in the Bastí District I have not succeeded in discovering a single inscription. Coins are therefore of special importance in the eastern districts of the N.-W. P. from being almost the only legible memorials of the past which have survived.

The hoard of sixteen coins which is the subject of this notice is remarkable for the variety of types included in it. No less than seven distinct types are comprised in this small batch of coins. They all belong to the reigns of Chandra Gupta II, and Kumára Gupta Mahendra of the Imperial or Early Gupta dynasty.

If Mr. Fleet is right in placing the beginning of the dynasty in A. D. 318—319, the approximate date of these coins is A. D. 400, but I refrain from expressing any opinion on this subject pending the completion of Mr. Fleet's great work on the Gupta Inscriptions.

In the following description the references are to my Catalogue published in Part I. of the Society's Journal for 1884.

Nos. 1—5.

Chandra Gupta II. Archer Type, Class II, var. *a*.

On Nos. 1 and 2 the monogram is 10*a*, on Nos. 3 and 4 it is 19*b*, and on No. 5 either 8*b* or 10*b*. At first I thought that No. 5 was a coin of Skanda Gupta's, but closer examination showed that it is a poor specimen of Chandra Gupta's coinage.

(Catalogue, page 180, Plate III, 1.)

No. 6.

Kumára Gupta Mahendra.

Archer Type, Class I, ? var. *a*. Obv. 'Γ under king's arm. On l. margin, outside arrow, 4

second is 'Gu,' and the fourth 'rá.' Above bird standard three or four more characters. These legends perhaps represent 'Kumára Gupta rájádhirájá.'

On r. margin 'Jayati Mahendra,' and remains of three characters following. This obverse legend does not appear to agree with that of any published coin.

Rev. as usual but no monogram.

(*Catalogue, page 190, Plate III, 10.*)

Nos. 7, 8, 9.

Kumára Gupta Mahendra.

Horseman to Right type, var. α . *Obv.* marginal legends not legible.

On one coin the character over the horse's head is distinct, but I cannot decipher it. No character between horse's legs.

Rev. as usual. No monogram.

(*Catalogue, page 192.*)

Nos. 10 and 11.

Ditto, Ditto, var. γ . *Obv.* legend '[Aji]ta Mahendra Gupta,' followed by seven or eight characters. Character between horse's legs.

Rev. as usual. Legend 'Ajita Mahendra' distinct. No monogram.

(*Catalogue, page 192, Plate III, 12.*)

No. 12.

Kumára Gupta Mahendra.

Horseman to Left type. In poor condition. Scarcely a trace of *obv.* legend.

Rev. legend 'Ajita Mahendra,' but the 'ma—' of Mahendra has been left out. The peacock is not fully formed, and would not be recognizable from this coin only.

(*Catalogue, page 193, Plate III, 13.*)

Nos. 13, 14.

Kumára Gupta Mahendra.

Peacock type, var. β . The *obv.* legend on r. margin of No. 12 certainly begins with 'Jayati,' thus confirming Sir E. C. Bayley's reading. The legend on l. margin may be 'Kumára,' the last character is certainly 'ra.' Kittoe reads 'Sri Kumára' on the *obv.* of these coins.

Rev. legend of No. 12 has disappeared, but that of No. 13 is clearly '[Mahe]ndra Kumára,' thus confirming Sir A. Cunningham's reading.

(*Catalogue, page 195, Plate IV, 2.*)

No. 15.

Kumára Gupta Mahendra.

Lion-Trampler type, var. a. *Obv.* design as described in catalogue. Legend 'Srí Sikye Devata.' The 'Srí Si—' are plain, but I am not sure of the remaining letters. At first I read 'Srí Sinha,' but this seems hardly tenable.

Rev. legend, 'Srí Mahendra Sinha,' Lion to r. monogram 8a.

The *obv.* legend is new.

(*Catalogue, page 196.*)

No. 16. *

Uncertain, probably Chandra Gupta II, Lion-Trampler type.

The *obv.* and *rev.* devices agree with var. δ of Chandra Gupta II, (*Catalogue, page 184*). The only legible character in the *obv.* legend is 'ka.'

No trace of *rev.* legend. Lion to left. Monogram 19b.

5. *On the Couplets, or "Baits," on the Coins of Sháh Núru-d-dín Jahangír, the son of Akbar.*—By C. J. RODGERS, Esq.

The paper will be published in Part I of the Journal.

6. *On Monge's Differential Equation to all Conics.*—By BABU ASUTOSH MUKHOPÁDHYÁYA, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. Communicated by the HON. DR. MAHENDRALÁL SARKÁR, C. I. E.

(Abstract.)

This paper, which is devoted to a consideration of Monge's differential equation to lines of the second order (noticed by Boole at the end of the first chapter of his "Differential Equations"), is divided into six sections. The first section gives a short historical introduction; the second section treats of the easiest way of deriving the Mongian equation from the equation of the Conic; the differential equations of all parabolas, all circles, and all Conics referred to co-ordinate axes through the centre, are easily obtained incidentally. The third section shews how the Mongian equation can be completely integrated by ordinary methods, a problem which does not appear to have been solved before. The fourth section shews how the same equation may be integrated by means of an integrating factor; and, this process furnishes an immediate proof of a theorem by Professor Michael Roberts, relative to a second integral of the Mongian equation. The fifth section furnishes an easy proof of the permanency of form of the Mongian equation, as well as of several other differential equations whose

meanings are pointed out; formulae are added for the verification of the theorem stated in this section. The last section contains a criticism of Professor Sylvester's geometrical interpretation of the Mongian equation; the Professor's theorem is deduced with ease, but it is pointed out that the geometrical theorem, though perfectly correct, is not at all the geometric interpretation of the Mongian equation as contemplated by Boole; the theorem is, in fact, a truism; what Boole sought for in vain has yet to be discovered.

The paper will be printed in Part II of the Journal for 1887.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in June last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Amsterdam. *Revue Coloniale Internationale*,—Tome IV, Nos. 5 et 6, Mai—Juin, 1887.

Baltimore. *American Chemical Journal*,—Vol. IX, No. 2, April, 1887.

———. *American Journal of Philology*,—Vol. VIII, No. 1, April, 1887.

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———. ————. *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land-en Valkenkunde*. Deil XXXI, Aflevering 5 en Aflevering 7.

Bombay. *Anthropological Society of Bombay*,—Journal, Vol. I, No. 2,

———. *The Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XV, Part 191, December, 1886. Part 2; Vol. XVI, Part 197, June, 1887.

Brussels. *Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique*, Procès Verbal, 7th Août—4th Décembre, 1886.

Budapest. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia*,—Értekezések, Kötet XII, Szám VI—XII; Kötet XIII, Szám 1—2, 5.

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Budapest. Der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn. Band III.

———. Ungarische Revue, Heft 8—10, 1885
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———. The Indian Engineer, Vol. III, Nos. 6 and 7.

———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. I, Nos. 23—26; Vol. II, No. 1.

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Copenhagen. K. Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab,—Aarboger, II Række, 2 Bind, 1 Hefte.

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Florence. L'Académie Nationale Hongroise des Sciences,—Bulletin, IV—V.

———. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome III, Fascicolo 4°.

———. La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivio per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia. Vol. XVI, Fascicolo 3°.

Frankfurt a/O. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.-Bez. Frankfurt,—Monatliche Mittheilungen aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Naturwissenschaften, 4 Jahrgang, Nr. 4—10.

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Ithaca. Cornell University,—Register, 1886-87.

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———. The Earth,—Nos. 1—7, 1886.

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- Paris. Société de Géographie,—Compte Rendu des Séances, Nos. 9 et 10, 1887.
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- St. Petersburg. Comité Géologique,—Bulletin, Tome VI, Nos. 4 et 5.
- . La Société Impériale Russe de Géographie,—Journal, 1886.
- Simla. United Service Institution of India,—Journal, Vol. XV, No. 67, April, 1887.
- Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Vol. XXII, Disp. 10^a—11^a.
- . ——. Processi Verbali, 13 Marzo, 1887.
- Washington. United States Geological Survey,—Bulletin, Nos. 30—33, 1886.

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- ABDOOL LATEEF, NAWAB BAHADOOR, C. I. E. A Short Account of my public Life. 8vo. Calcutta, 1885.
- QUATREFAGES, A. DE. Les Pygmées. 8vo. Paris, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature so far as it illustrates the primitive religion of the Brahmans, by Max Müller, M. A. 8vo. London, 1859.

E. F. T. ATKINSON, Esq.

- Dagh-Register gehonden int Kasteel Batavia vant passerende daer ter plaetse als over geheel Nederlandts-India, anno 1640—1641. van Mr. J. A. Van der Chijs. Rl. 8vo. Batavia, 1887.

- Realia. Register op de generale resolutiën van het Kasteel Batavia 1632—1805, Vol. III. 4to. Batavia, 1886.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN.

- Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1886. By the Inspector General of Prisons. Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.
- Reports on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1886 (Civil and Criminal). Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1886. Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.

Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1886. Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.

Resolution on the management by Government of private Estates in the Central Provinces during the year ending September 30th, 1886. Fcp. Nagpur, 1887.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for the year 1886. Fcp. Calcutta, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Copy "of a Contract, dated the 18th day of March 1887, for the conveyance of the East India and China Mails, together with a copy of the Minute of the Treasury with regard thereto." Fcp. London, 1887, Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XV, Part 191, December, 1886; Part 2, Vol. XVI, No. 197, June, 1887. 4to. Bombay, 1886-87.

Le Hadhrumont et les Colonies Arabes dans L'Archipel Indien, par L. W. C. Van den Berg. Rl. 8vo. Batavia, 1886.

Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons dated 4th July 1887, regarding Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868. (East India).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

International Meteorological Observations, February, 1886. 4to. Washington, 1887.

Monthly Weather Review, February, 1887. 4to. Washington, 1887.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883. By Henry F. Blanford, F. R. S. Demy Fol. Calcutta, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, fifth series V—VI. Local Government in Canada, an historical Study. By John George Bourinot, LL. D. 8vo. Baltimore, 1887.

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Körösi Csoma Sándor Dolgozatai. By Dr. Duka Tivadar. 8vo. Budapest, 1885.

A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIE, BUDAPEST.

Den Norske Nordhavs-Expedition, 1876—1878. XVII. Zoologi. Ale-yonida, ved D. C. Danielssen. Rl. 4to. Christiania, 1887.

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Geological History of Lake Lahontan, a quaternary lake of North Western Nevada. By Israel Cook Russell (Monographs of the United States Geological Survey, Vol. XI). 4to. Washington, 1887.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

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April and May, 1887.
- Calcutta. Asiatic Researches (Popular Edition),—Vol. II, Nos. 7—10.
- . The Calcutta Review,—Vol. LXXXV, No. 169, July, 1887.
- . Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXII, No. 5, May, 1887.
- Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles, Tome XVII,
No. 5.
- Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XXXI, Heft. 2.
- London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LV, Nos. 1433—1437.
- . The Nineteenth Century,—Vol. XXI, No. 124, June, 1887.
- . Society of Arts,—Journal, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1799—1803.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR AUGUST, 1887.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 3rd August 1887 at 9.15 p. m.

LT.-COL. J. WATERHOUSE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :

Nawab Abdul Latif, Bahádur, C. I. E., Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Babu Nobin Chánd Bural, Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., E. J. Jones, Esq., Rev. Father Lafont, R. D. Mehta, Esq., Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhya, Dr. Noetling, Pandit Maheschandra Nyáyaratna, C. I. E., Moung Hla Oung, Esq., H. M. Percival, Esq., Dr. Prasanna Kumár Ráy, H. M. Rustomjee, Esq., The Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E., Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-four presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, was ballotted for, and elected an Ordinary Member :

Babu Haricharan Basu.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :

Kumár Vinayakrishna Deva, Bahádur, Calcutta, proposed by Dr. Rájendralála Mitra, seconded by Babu Rájkumár Sarvádrikári.

Lieut. E. Y. Watson, 5th Madras, N. I., Berhampur, Ganjam, proposed by L. de Nicéville, Esq., seconded by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.

William Risdon Criper, Esq., proposed by Dr. Waldie, seconded by H. M. Percival, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :

R. S. Whiteway, Esq.

Babu Rangalál Mukherji.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following member :

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden.

The NATURAL HISTORY SECRETARY exhibited some antiquities discovered in the Miri, or Citadel, of Quetta, by Major J. T. Garwood, R. E.

DR. RÁJENDRALÁLA MITRA submitted a diagram illustrating the positions of the Moon and the shadow of the Earth during the partial eclipse of the moon on the night of the 3rd August, 1887, which he had received from some Pandits of his acquaintance at Alwar.

The following papers were read—

1. *Notes on Indian Rhynchota.* Heteroptera, No. 3.—By E. T. ATKINSON, ESQ., C. S., PRESIDENT.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

2. *On the Chiroptera of Nepal.*—By DR. J. SCULLY.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

3. *Notes on recent Neolithic and Palæolithic finds in South India.*—By R. BRUCE FOOTE, ESQ., F. G. S., F. M. U., Offg. Director Geological Survey of India.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

4. *The Era of Lakshmana Sena.*—By H. BEVERIDGE, ESQ., C. S.

(Abstract.)

In this paper the author first draws attention to the fact that the era of Lakshmana Sena is mentioned by Abul Fazl in the Akbarnama, according to whom it began in 1119 A. D., and states that although the era has been discussed by more than one scholar it appears that its date, or even the event denoted by it, has not yet been positively ascertained. He then reviews the dates that have been assigned by different writers for the commencement of the era, and explains how the era came to be mentioned by Abul Fazl, and why there seems to be a probability of the date given by him being correct, there being also a corroboration of it in the Tabaqát-i-Násirí. The point being a most interesting one the author

trusts that some one will take up the enquiry, since it concerns the date of the accession of the last Hindu king of Bengal.

In a supplement to the paper the author advances further reasons for concluding that the date of the commencement of the era given by Abul Fuzl is correct, and finally he suggests that the translation of a Sanskrit inscription from Buddha Gya given by Dr. Mitra in his second paper on the Sena Rájás of Bengal might bear a slightly different interpretation, which would make it refer to the 74th year of the reign of Lakshmana Sena, instead of 74 years after the expiration of his reign, and from which it would follow that the era originated with that king.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

5. *The sacred and ornamental characters of Tibet.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA DÁS, C. I. E.

(Abstract.)

After a brief allusion to the introduction of the art of writing into Tibet, the writer gives a short account of the steps taken to establish Buddhist institutions in the country consequent on Buddhism being made the State religion, and of the subsequent necessity for increasing the written characters of the language, the letters of the alphabet originally designed being found insufficient for the translation of the Buddhist sacred scriptures and Sanskrit grammars and dictionaries into Tibetan. The account is followed by a description of the principal changes that the written language has undergone, accompanied with drawings of the various kinds of characters and the purposes for which they are used.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

6. *On the Authorship of the Mrichchhakatiká.*—By PANDIT MAHES-CHANDRA NYÁYARATNA, C. I. E.

A paper was read by Bábu Asutosh Mukerji, M. A., F. R. A., F. R. S. E., at a meeting of this Society on the 6th April last, in which he attempted to prove that king Súdrika, the reputed author of the *Mrichchhakatiká* was not its real author. Commenting on this paper Dr. Hoernle referred to a new theory about the authorship of the play advanced by Professor Pischel in the Introduction to his edition of *Sringárla-tílaka*. This theory ascribes the authorship to the celebrated Daṇḍin, the author of *Daśakumára-charita* and *Kávyadarśa*.

I purpose to briefly examine the theories of Bábu Asutosh Mukerji and Professor Pischel.

The chief ground on which Bábu Asutosh Mukerji bases his theory is, that in the introduction of the play, a stanza occur

Súdraka is said to have entered the fire (शूद्रकोऽग्निं प्रविष्टः). Bábu Asutosh thinks that Súdraka could by no means be the author when his entering into fire is mentioned in the play itself. Another argument of Bábu Asutosh Mukerji is, that there are lengthy panegyrics on Súdraka in several stanzas which could hardly have occurred in the play, had it been written by himself. Bábu Asutosh Mukerji concludes that the play was composed under royal patronage, and that the dramatist assigned the work to his patron; such a supposition being, according to Bábu Asutosh Mukerji, in perfect accordance with what is known of poets and their royal patrons.

The second argument of Bábu Asutosh Mukerji, *viz.*, the presence of verses laudatory of the author in the work itself, has hardly any weight. There is a rule* that in Sanskrit dramas there should be praise of the author and his work in the introduction, through the mouth of one of the actors, in order to excite the interest of the audience; and in almost all Sanskrit dramas extant we find this rule strictly observed. It need hardly be noticed that the verses come out of the mouth of one of the *dramatis personæ* and therefore the author does not directly take upon himself the indelicacy of praising himself.

Babu Asutosh Mukerji's first and chief argument is also not a very strong one.

It can easily be met by supposing that the stanza in question is an interpolation. There are three other stanzas in the introduction ascribing the play to Súdraka, and the play is traditionally ascribed to him. Prithvídharma and other commentators of the play all hold that Súdraka was the author. The rules† elaborated for the construction of Sanskrit dramas require that the name of the author should be given at the beginning of a play. Here the name of Súdraka has been given as that of the author in several stanzas. It is hardly possible to overlook all these considerations simply because there is a line in one of the stanzas which seems to indicate that Súdraka could not be its author. It is hard to believe that a poet who wished the work to pass for the work of Súdraka would put in a line from which the imposture would at once be detected. If a modern critic can see the absurdity of a poet's saying of himself that "he entered the fire," the same absurdity would doubtless have presented itself to the minds of the men who set up the story. It is paying but a poor compliment to the intelligence of the poet and his royal patron to suppose that they could not perceive that this line would serve effectually to expose the imposture.

* भङ्गुञ्जीकरणं तत्र प्रशंसनः प्ररोचना । भरतः ।

† प्रसाद्य रङ्गं विधिवत्कवेर्नाम च कीर्तयेत् । धनिकः ।

Either, therefore, the line in question is an altered reading introduced subsequent to the death of Súdṛaka, or the stanza in which it occurs is an interpolation, or it is susceptible of an interpretation which will remove the difficulties felt by the critics.

Such an interpretation is not hard to come by. *Dikshita Lalla* in his commentary thus explains the passage “लब्ध्वा वायु-शताब्दं”—“अग्निं प्रविष्टः” जातकादिगणितद्वारा ज्ञात्वा । आत्मनिष्कृतधारवचनापेक्षया अग्निं प्रविष्ट इत्यादि भूतकालप्रत्ययो न विरुद्धः इति मनेज्ज्ञाः । अग्निप्रवेशोऽपि सर्वस्वार्थानामवस्यविशेषे, यथा शरभजेन कृतः तथा बोध्यम् ।

The purport of this is that by means of astrological calculations he came to know the time of his death, and entered the fire at a sacrifice called *Sarvasvāra*, like *Sarabhaṅga* (in the *Rāmāyaṇa*). The use of the past tense (प्रविष्टः) is with reference to *Sūtradhāra*'s reciting the stanzas on the stage in future time, (and not in reference to the time when the play was composed). It may appear strange to Western ideas that a man should mention the time of his death from mere astrological calculations. But the thing is quite a common occurrence in this country. My uncle, a profound Sanskrit scholar, found on a reference to his horoscope that he should die when 75 years and 7 months old. When he nearly reached that age he hastened to Benares to die in that sacred city. The late venerable Professor Tārānāth Tarka-vāchaspati also repaired to Benares a short time before his death, and would not wait even for a month though he had some urgent business at hand, and was in sound health at the time, for his horoscope told him that his end was near. I know of another profound Sanskrit scholar who drew up his will in all haste because his horoscope seemed to indicate that he had but a short time to live.

The phrase अग्निं प्रविष्टः may also be explained thus अग्निं प्रविष्टः अन्नभो-विष्णुर्धेतया अग्निं प्रवेष्टितः आत्मनीति शेषः । यतिधर्मप्रवचार्थं आत्मनि अग्निसमारोपणमकरोदित्यर्थः । *

that is, he performed the rite of *Agnisamāropana* (before he entered the ascetic stage). It was not an uncommon practice of kings of old of this country to abdicate the throne in favour of their eldest sons and repair to the forest and lead an ascetic life. A certain religious observance called the *Agnisamāropana* had to be performed on this occasion. It may be mentioned that in the stanza in which “(अग्निं प्रविष्टः)” occurs, exactly the same circumstances in which a man may enter the ascetic stage according to the rules of the *Sāstras* are to be found.†

* आत्मन्यग्निं समारोप्य ब्राह्मणः प्रव्रजेद् गृहं । ननुः । १ । ३८ ।

† ऋग्वेदं सामवेदं गणितमथ कक्षां कौशिकीं वसिष्ठिकां ।

ज्ञात्वा, सर्वप्रसादादपगततिमिरे चक्षुषी चोपसभ्य ॥

It is difficult to say which of these two interpretations is the correct one. But it is manifest from this that the passage does not place any insuperable difficulty in the way of our accepting the traditional belief that Śūdraka was the author of the play. It may be remarked by the way that the assertion that it is a very common practice to name works after the names of the royal patrons of their authors is too vague and general to be of use in settling a debatable question; as a matter of fact the practice is not so common as is assumed. Except in the instance of *Sriharsha* who was the royal patron of *Dhāvaka*, and had the works of the latter named after himself, there is no other case on record in the annals of Sanskrit literature; and even the case of *Sriharsha* himself is now admitted to be a doubtful one. Under the circumstances I hold it reprehensible to raise a doubt where satisfactory explanations are accessible. To accept a conclusion founded upon such a doubt is to open a wide door for the falsification of history.

The chief argument of Dr. R. Pischel may be summarised thus:—Daṇḍin is the reputed author of three famous works; of these *Kāvya-darśa* and *Daśakumāra* are two. As to the third there is difference of opinion. Daṇḍin in his *Kāvya-darśa* twice quotes a verse क्षिप्रतैव तनो-
ज्जनि &c., which is found in the *Mṛichchhakatikā*. Now, it is generally supposed that Daṇḍin never quotes verses from other writers; and all the verses given in the *Kāvya-darśa* are of his own composing. It is, therefore, highly probable that the *Mṛichchhakatikā*, from which he has quoted a verse, is a work of his own, the missing third. The force of this argument depends entirely on the premiss that Daṇḍin never quotes his examples from others. I do not think it necessary for me on the present occasion to examine all the verses he has given in his work by way of examples. I may note, however, that Professor Wilson in the preface to his edition of *Dasakumāra Charita* writes.—“It (*Kavyadarśa*) is not of great extent; but the rules are illustrated by examples taken, it is affirmed, from different authors.” And Professor Wilson is quite right, for the following four verses from the *Māhabhārata*, *Sākuntala*, *Sisupālbadha* and *Kādambari* cannot otherwise be accounted for. The second part of the second example is borrowed *verbatim*.

राजानं वीक्ष्य पुत्रं परमसमृद्धयेनाश्रमेधेन चेष्टा ।

कृत्वा चायुः शताब्दं दशदिनसहितं शूद्रकोऽग्निं प्रविष्टः ॥

शूद्रकटिकम् ।

“वनाद् शूराद्वा कलेष्टि सर्ववेदसद्विद्याम् ।

प्राजापत्यां तदन्ते ज्ञानस्त्रीमारोप्य चाकामि ॥

अपीतवेदो अपहृत्युपमानश्च दोऽग्निमान् ।

अन्त्या च अपहृत्योऽग्ने ममः कुर्यात् नान्यथा” ॥

याज्ञवल्क्यः ।

- (१) अथ वा मन मोचिन् जाता जयि मृचानते ।
 काशेनेवा भवेत् प्रीतिस्तैवागमनात् पुनः ।
 काव्यादर्शः १ । २०९ ।
 वा प्रीतिः पुच्छरीकाश्च तवागमनकारणात् ।
 सा किमाख्यायते तुभ्यमन्तरास्मादि देहिनाम् ।
 महाभारतं उद्योगपर्व ।
 (२) इन्दोरिन्दोवरद्वुति । लक्ष लक्ष्मीं तनोतीति ।
 काव्यादर्शः १ । ४५ ।
 मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लेश लक्ष्मीं तनोति ।
 शाकुन्तलं । १ ।
 (३) रत्नभित्तिषु संक्रान्तैः प्रतिबिम्बयतेर्दतः ।
 काव्यादर्शः । २ । २०९ ।
 रत्नभित्तिषु संक्रान्तप्रतिमास्तु चकाशिते ।
 शिशुपास्तवधम् । २ । ४ ।
 (४) अरत्नालोकसंहार्यं सवार्यं सूर्यरश्मिभिः ।
 दृष्टिरोधकरं यूनां यौवनप्रभवं तमः ॥
 काव्यादर्शः । २ । १८७ ।

निसर्गेत एव सभाभूषणम् अरत्नालोकश्चेत्यम् अप्रदीपप्रभापनेत्यम् अतिवचनं तमो यौवन-
 प्रभवम् ॥ काव्यादर्शः ।

The verse on which the argument is founded is, I hold, adverse to the theory. An explanation of the first passage where the verse *स्मितौव* &c. is given (II, 226, p. 218, Cal. edition, 1863) would itself show that the verse has been quoted from some other author. Having given there the definition of the rhetorical figure *Utprekshā* and illustrated it by examples, the author writes :

स्मितौव तमोऽङ्गानि वर्णनीवाङ्गनं नभः ।
 इतीदमपि धुविष्ठमुत्प्रेक्षास्तवाम्बितं ।
 केवांचिदुपमाशान्तिरिवजुत्येव आयवे
 नोपमानं तिरुक्तेनेत्यतिश्रम्याप्तभाषितं ॥

Do. Do. Do.

काव्यादर्शः । २ । २२९ ।

Here the author evidently controverts the opinion of some rhetoricians who regarded the verse in question *स्मितौव* &c. as an example of *Upamā*. He shows by a long argument, and it may be remarked, by the way, that this is the only instance where the author is distinctly controversial—that these rhetoricians are mistaken. Now these rhetoricians may very well be assumed to be older than Dr. case the verse could not possibly be Daṇḍin's

the rhetoricians referred to were not older but contemporary writers, it is hard to imagine that they would have noticed a verse written by a contemporary, as Sanskrit authors, when they quote, usually quote from old authors. In his note on this passage the late Professor Premchānd Tarkabagīśa, very justly writes, “इतीदमपि प्राचीनपद्यार्थमपि इत्यर्थः ।” that is, by the words “इतीदमपि,” is meant the old verse (hemistich). The presumption is almost irresistible that the verse must have been old and well-known when it was discussed by several rhetoricians. The verse is quoted a second time later on, (II, 362, page 314) and here the whole couplet, and not the first two feet only, has been given. The object here was to give an example of two distinct and independent rhetorical figures in one and the same stanza. Now it is not quite easy to give an example in which no dispute could possibly arise. It is likely, therefore, that the author here quotes a stanza, in the first half of which he has established conclusively that there is the figure *Utprekshā*, and in the second half of which there is a clear and undisputed case of *Upamā*. It may also be mentioned that this stanza is the stock example in Sanskrit treatises on rhetoric of distinct and independent rhetorical figures occurring in one and the same verse.

Daṇḍin, in his *Kāvyaḍarsa**, does not say, as the author of *Rasagaṅgādhara* does†, that he will not extract verses from other authors by way of rhetorical examples. On the contrary he distinctly states that he will compile from old writers and take into account the usage of old poets.† It may be mentioned that Jagannātha, the author of *Rasagaṅgādhara*, who distinctly lays down for himself the rule that he will never give examples from other authors, but will always give examples of his own composing, has himself quoted the verse “स्मितोऽयं मनोऽहम्” &c. (See *उत्प्रेक्षाप्रकरणम्*) exactly under the same circumstances as those in which it has been quoted by Daṇḍin. Both the authors give certain examples of the rhetorical figure *Utprekshā*, and then go on to discuss the figure in this verse. Is it then to be wondered at that Daṇḍin should have quoted a verse from a well-known work, a verse moreover which has become a stock example with rhetoricians?

It may also be remarked that if the *Mrichchhakatikā* were really a work of Daṇḍin's, it would be rather strange that he should quote only one single verse from it, (and that on two occasions) for he might very

* निर्माय नूतनमुदाहरणानुरूपं काव्यं मयाच निहितं न परस्मै किञ्चित् । किं चेन्न ते सुमनसा मनसापि गम्यः कसुरिकाजजनशक्तिभृता ज्ञेयेषु ।

रसगङ्गाधरः । १ आननम् ।

† पूर्वशास्त्राणि संस्तुत्य प्रयोगानुपलब्धं च । यथासामर्थ्यमस्माभिः निर्यते काव्यलक्षणम् ।

काव्यादर्शः । १ । १

easily have quoted many more. In a treatise on rhetoric all that the author has to do is to expound rhetorical rules, and if he had a long play written by himself it would be strange if he did not make a freer use of the materials it would offer to his hand.

That the age of the *Mṛichchhakaṭiká* is anterior to that of Daṇḍin will abundantly appear from the following considerations :

That the *Mṛichchhakaṭiká* was composed at the time of Súdṛaka, or at least immediately after his death, hardly admits of doubt.

Now there is only one Súdṛaka known in ancient Indian history. And the age of that Súdṛaka has been given in the *Skandapurāṇa* as 3290 years after the advent of the *Kaliyuga*,* that is, about 1700 years ago. This brings the age of Súdṛaka to the second century of the Christian era. But Professor Pischel himself admits that the age of Daṇḍin cannot be earlier than the 7th or the 6th century. In the *Subhāshita-Hārāvali* there occurs the following verse :

सो शुद्रककथाकारो रम्यो रामिलसोमिलौ ।

काव्यं ययोर्द्वयोरासीदर्शनारीश्वरोपमम् ।

From this it appears that Súdṛaka was anterior to, or at least contemporary of, Saumila. Now Saumila is anterior to Kālidāsa, as appears from the following passage from the introduction to the *Mālavikāgnimitra*

प्रयितयस्य धावकसोमिलकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबन्धानतिक्रम्य वतमानकवेः कालिदासस्य
कृतौ किं कृतौ वज्रमानः ? ।

Daṇḍin, however, is unquestionably later than Kalidāsa, so that the *Mṛichchhakaṭiká* could never have been written by Daṇḍin. Again Vámana, in his *Kāvyalankāra-sūtravṛttī* mentions Súdṛaka.† That

* विषु वर्षसहस्रेषु कलेर्योतेषु पार्थिव । निशते च दशन्यूने स्यात्तां भुवि भविष्यति ।
शुद्रको नाम वीराणामधिपः सिद्धसत्तमः । स्वपान् सर्वान् पापकृपान् वर्धितान् यो हनिष्यति ।

स्कन्दपुराणम्, भविष्यहर्षनामः ।

Quoted by Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in his 2nd pamphlet on "Widow marriage." Professor Wilson in the Introduction to his translation of *Mṛichchhakaṭiká* has also referred to this passage of the *Skandapurāṇa*. (See Works, Vol. XI, p. 6.)

† शुद्रकादिरचितेषु प्रबन्धेष्वस्य भूयान् प्रपञ्चो दृश्यते ।

वामनः । २ । १ ।

सुतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यम् । सत्यम् । २ ।

वामनः । ४ । २ ।

यासां बलिर्भवति मनुजदेहलीनाम्-इ-

वामनः ॥ १ ॥

Vámana's age is much older than that of Daṇḍin is unquestionable. It follows therefore that Daṇḍin could by no means have been the author of the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*. More remarkable still is the fact that Vámana not only mentions Śúdraka, but quotes passages from the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā* itself. This hardly leaves any doubt that the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā* is anterior to the time of Daṇḍin. Moreover, the author of the *Vrihat Sámgadharapaddhati* quotes several verses from *Kávyádarsa* ascribing the authorship of each of them to Daṇḍin; but when quoting the verse, लिख्यतीव &c., he does not mention the name of Daṇḍin as its author. This conclusion is very much strengthened by a comparison of the style of the *Daśakumára Charita* with that of the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*. It leaves no doubt that the two works could not have proceeded from the pen of one and the same writer. The *Daśakumára* abounds in long *samásas*, unusual verbal inflections, and inversions of the regular position of words in sentences. The *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*, on the other hand, even in its prose portion, is written in quite a simple and easy style. Professor Pischel holds that "The state of life as described in *Mṛichchhakaṭikā* is precisely the same as that in the *Daśakumára Charita*." This opinion is hardly tenable. The hero of the *Mṛichchhakaṭikā* is a man of true nobility of nature, truthful, generous, gentle, and brave. The play gives a vivid description of different phases of society including a very graphic account of the administration of justice. The moral tone of the *Daśakumára* is distinctly lower. The tales are full of low love intrigues, and are sometimes conceived in very bad taste indeed.

In fact a careful perusal of the two works, *Mṛichchhakaṭikā* and the *Daśakumára*, would, I feel sure, convince every candid reader that they could hardly have been written by one and the same author.

It is needless to examine the other arguments advanced by Professor Pischel. They do not seem to me to have much weight. If his main argument is untenable, the subsidiary arguments will hardly be of any avail.

I trust I have said enough to shew that neither Bábu Ásutosh Mukerji nor Professor Pischel has succeeded in establishing each his theory regarding the authorship of *Mṛichchhakaṭikā*.

7. *The Mean temperature of the deep sea waters of the Bay of Bengal, from observations taken on board H. M.'s I. M. Steamer "Investigator."*—By COMMANDER ALFRED CARPENTER, R. N., D. S. O., F. R. Met. Soc. F. Z. S.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

8. *The hot springs of the Namba Forest in the Sibsagar district, Upper Assam. Unpublished Memoranda by the late J. W. MASTERS, ESQ.,* with observations by SURGEON D. PRAIN, I, M. S., Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.*

When stationed at Kohima in 1886 I often heard both from Europeans and natives of the springs in the Namba forest. On my way to Calcutta last January I visited one of these. As the only notice of them hitherto published† is meagre and barely correct, further observation seemed called for. I was assured that in place of being of a scalding temperature those who resorted thither bathed in the springs. No European at Kohima knew the exact temperature.

On my way down I received from an officer‡ passing up, a better account of the largest spring. The temperature I was told, is that of a comfortable bath, varying little throughout the year; the water in the rains reaching above the knee, at this time, (January), would probably not reach further than half way up the calf.

The spring was reached at noon on January 16th. It is eleven miles from Golaghat on the Golaghat-Dimapur road where this crosses the Namba river, from whose right bank it is six paces distant at a point twenty-five paces above the bridge. Thirty paces below the bridge the Dhunsiri river, a considerable stream, receives the Namba from the left. The Dhunsiri even in the cold weather is muddy, the Namba is a clear stream, with a bed of white sand, containing some rather angular quartz pebbles. The banks of both streams are about 18 feet high, and are clay with alluvial mud above.

The depression in which the spring lies, is circular, about 20 feet across and 3 feet deep; the edges mud, the bottom white sand with pebbles, as in the bed of the adjacent stream 15 feet lower. This depression is in Long. 93° 55' E. and Lat. 26° 24' N., and is 350 feet above the sea.§ Gas bubbles up all over its area, a very strong escape in the

* Sub-Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Golaghat. (Several botanical papers by Mr. Masters may be found in the Journal of the Agri. Hort. Soc. of India, Vols. III, V and VI, and a paper on the Meteorology of Assam in the Cal. Jour. of Nat. Hist. Vol. IV. The greater part of Mr. Masters' papers have never been published, though they contain matter of much interest.)

† Oldham: Thermal springs of India. Mem. Geol. Survey of India, vol. xix, pt. 2, p. 51.

‡ Mr. Lynch, Subordinate Telegraph Department.

§ Assam, 1884. Map issued by office of Surveyor General of India. [Golaghat on the R. bank of the Dhunsiri is marked 349 feet, the country the banks of the river is fairly level.]

centre, two well marked minor rents, and small bubbles coming up everywhere, these last not confined to the part under water at the time of my visit. The gas was odourless and did not burn. The water was five inches deep in the centre; my feet sank slowly in the sand, causing more violent ebullition of gas; by the time the sand had reached my knees it was difficult to extract my feet. The water was beautifully clear, with a sharp but not disagreeable taste. The temperature of the spring was 110° Fh., that of the Namba being 63.6° Fh. The effects on the skin appeared to be only those of hot water. Still, all classes of natives attribute to it curative properties in cases of skin disease, and take long journeys to bathe there, leaving offerings of money in the pool. These disappear; removed they suppose by the spirit of the spring. I was fortunate enough to find a bronze coin. Its upper surface is much corroded: that which rested on the sand is less affected. To an expert* the effects looked like those which H_2S would produce. From a rough calculation I estimated the discharge at over eight gallons per minute. I brought away some of the water for chemical examination.

Before the result of this examination was received a number of manuscripts were discovered in a long unopened drawer in the Library of the Royal Botanical Gardens. Among these was a series of MS. memoranda relating to the hot springs of the Namba forest; these appear so valuable as to deserve publication now.

"Memoranda† relative to the hot-springs situated in the bed of, and near to, the Nambur river, on the left bank and right bank of the Dhunsiri river in Upper Assam; obtained from personal observations registered on the spot at the hours and dates stated below.

"No. 1. SOROO NOON-POONG, the principal spring, is eleven miles from Golaghat and situated close to the edge of the right bank of the Nambur, exactly where the road leading from Golaghat to Deemapoor crosses it, on the left bank of the Dhunsiri.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Temperature.</i>	
1845. Feb. 17, 1 P. M.		Air	72°
		Water of Nambur	64°
		Ditto spring	112°
1851. Jan. 1, 12.30 P. M.		Air	65°
		Water of spring	110°

* Dr. Warden, the chemical adviser to the Government of Bengal, who also kindly undertook the examination of a sample of the water.

† The quotation is a transcript of pp. 489-492 of the MSS. memoranda of the late Mr. Masters, consisting of his notes on the hot-springs *in full*.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Temperature.</i>	
1851.	Feb. 16, 11 A. M.	Air, shade	66°
		Ditto, full sun	98°
		Water of spring	108°
„	Nov. 25, 2.30 P. M.	Air	74°
		Water of Nambur	70°
		Ditto spring	112°
„	Nov. 26, sunrise	Air	61°
		Water of Nambur	67°
		Ditto spring	112°
1854.	Oct. 27, 11 A. M.	Air	78°
		Water of Nambur	74°
		Ditto spring	110°
„	Oct. 28, 1 P. M.	Air, shade	81°
		Ditto, full sun	102°
		Water of Nambur	76°
		Ditto spring	112°

“No. 2. BURRA NOON-POONG, situated nearly two miles south-west of No. 1 in the bed of a jan (streamlet) near to the Nambur falls.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Temperature.</i>	
1845.	Feb. 17, 3.30 P. M.	Air	80°
		Water of spring	96°
„	Feb. 18, sunrise	Air	59°
		Water of Nambur	62°
		Ditto spring	100°
„	Mar. 15, 1.30 P. M.	Air, partial shade	82°
		Ditto, full sun	90°
		Water of Nambur	70°
		Ditto spring	100°
1854.	Oct. 28, 11 A. M.	Air	82°
		Water of jan (streamlet)	78°
		Ditto spring	100°

“No. 3. GILLA-POONG, situated on the right bank of the Dhunsiri river distant about a mile north-east, from No. 1. A muddy swamp (bheel) spread over some 3,000 square feet of surface and discharging (now) about 10 gallons per minute; completely above the ordinary floods of the Dhunsiri.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Temperature.</i>	
1854.	Oct. 27, 3 P. M.	Water of spring	110°
„	Oct. 28, 2 P. M.	Air, perfect shade	84°
		“ “ full sun	104°
		“ “ Dhunsiri	80°
			112°

"The springs are not regular in the quantity of water which they discharge. On the 27th of October last, I estimated that the Soroo Noon-poong was discharging about 30 gallons of water per minute. The waters of the Burra Noon-poong being mingled with those of the jan, renders it difficult to form any just estimate of the quantity of water discharged in a given time; this circumstance also accounts for the low temperature of the spring."

The memoranda are dated, Golaghat, November 1st, 1854.

The chemical examination by Dr. Warden yielded the following information:—

	parts per 100,000
Total solids at 100° C	124
Chlorine	66 !!

The water was too old for estimation of organic matter. Nitrates and sulphates were present: nitrites absent. There was a distinct trace of H_2S , but whether this was originally present in the water or produced by the action of sulphates in the presence of organic matter the analyst was not in a position to offer an opinion. There was blackening of the solid residue left after evaporation of the water—on ignition—indicating presence of much organic matter.

9. *Further notes on Indian Amphipoda.*—By G. M. GILES, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon Naturalist, Indian Marine Survey.

This paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in July last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

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- . Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India corrected and reduced, February and March 1887.
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- . Norske gradmaalingskommission,—Vandstands observationer, Heft 4, 1887.
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- . Scientific Transactions, XI—XIII.
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- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIII, Part 2, No. 170.
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- . Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, February, 1887.
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- . Royal Institution of Great Britain,—Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3 and List of Members, 1886.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 2, April, 1887 and Supplementary number containing Index of Vol. VI.
- . Royal United Service Institution,—Journal, Vol. XXXI, No. 138.
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- . Musée Guimet,—Annales, Tomes XI et XII.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

The monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 2nd November 1887, at 9. 15. P. M.

J. WOOD-MASON, Esq., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The following Members were present.

H. Beveridge Esq., Babu Gaurdás Baisák, Babu Sarat Chandra Dás
S. Elson Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg Esq., E. J. Jones Esq.,
T. Munro Esq., L. de Nicéville Esq., Moung Hla Oung Esq., H. M.
Percival Esq., Dr. Prasanna Kumár Ráy, Rev. Graham Sandberg, The
Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E., Maulavi Gholám Sarwar, Dr.
W. J. Simpson, D. Waldie Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Sixty-eight presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society during the recess, in accordance with Rule 7.

Kumár Vinayakrishna Deva, Bahádur.

Lient, E. Y. Watson.

William Risdon Criper Esq.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the October meeting of the Council, was nominated for and elected an Ordinary Member.

W. H.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

Alan Cadell Esq.

Kumar Debendra Mallik.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following Members.

Dr. Rám Dás Sen.

Lt. Col. T. C. Plowden.

Babu Girijábhushan Mukerji.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following letter from Bábu Rakhal Das Haldar, presenting some coins, inscriptions and a stone figure, which were exhibited :

“I beg to present herewith to the Society the following :

(1.) An inscription on stone (broken into three parts) dated 1720 Vikramáditya Samvat, found in village Khukhrá, which was at one time the seat of the Mahárájas of Chuṭiá Nágpur. The text (see Plate III) may be read thus—

- 1 × × करसिंधु मयं
- 2 क इति. माव पंच
- 3 श्री चंद. ब्रह्मचारि
- 4 शिवमठ कियो. श्री
- 5 रघु नाथ नरेंद्र १७२०

“The Raghunáth Narendra” mentioned in the inscription, was the most renowned among the former chiefs of Chuṭiá Nágpur.

(2.) A photographic negative of the above inscription.

(3.) Twenty-five copper coins dug out of the earth in the village of Khukhrá in Chuṭiá Nágpur, probably of the age of the emperor Akbar.

(4.) And lastly, a mutilated stone idol, found in the Súraj Mandil (temple of the Sun) at the village Sutiambá, in Chuṭiá Nágpur. The so-called temple of the sun, a mere thatched shed, is mentioned in the annals of the Nágavamsí family.

“I beg further to send you herewith for preservation some rubbings I took last year from inscriptions found in and about Doesanagar, once the capital of Chuṭiá Nágpur. I had not had sufficient time at my disposal to complete my enquiries about them. One of the inscriptions is dated 1711 Samvat, and names Mahárája Ráma Sháh, father of Raghunáth mentioned above. This is the oldest inscription I have seen in Chuṭiá Nágpur.”

Dr. Hoernle stated that he had examined the coins, which were of the following types :

PLATE III.



THE SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICE, CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1887.

D AT KHUKHRÁ.

1 Copper, of Islám Sháh (like No. 363, in Thomas' "Chronicles").

4 do., of Ibrahím Sháh Sharqí, of Jaunpur, d. 822, 834.

8 do., of Husain Sháh, of Jaunpur, date 864.

1 do., of Gangeya Deva of Chedi.

The remainder, extremely worn and illegible.

Regarding the rubbings from Doesanagar, Dr. Hoernle said, that they were inscriptions in the Hindí language and in modern Nágari characters of large size. The body of the letters measured about 2 inches, and with the superscribed vowel-marks, 3 inches. The several inscriptions run as follows :

I

- 1 सम्मत सप्तह सद रमारह जानियो ।
- 2 वैशाख चतुर्थी शुक्ल मनिहार ना
- 3 नियो । श्री राम साह नर देव मुह चरि
- 4 नाथ ने । ता दिन बापी कौन्ह गङ्ग
- 5 समजलघने ॥ १७११ संवत

i. e., 'Know it to be the year seventeen hundred and eleven ; count it to be Saturday the eighth of the light half of Vaisákh. Srí Rám Sháh has made on that day a reservoir full of water like that of the Ganges, for Hari Náth, the guru of the devas and men.'

II

- 1 संवत करजुमसिंधुमणि चक्षयहतीच चंद
- 2 ब्रह्मचारि चरिमठ दिखो श्रीरघुनाथ नरदे १७४९

i. e., 'In the year of the moon (1), oceans (7), ages (4) and hands (2), on Monday, the third day of the bright half of Vaisákh (*akshaya-tritíya*), the prince Srí Raghunáth gave a convent of Hari to the Brahmachárá.

III

संवत १७२९ द्वि माघ छ ...

i. e., 'In the year 1729 on the second day of the dark half of Mágh,' (apparently a fragment).

The inscription, transcribed in the Bábú's letter, may be translated thus, supplying *súnya* as the first word : "In the year of the moon (1), oceans (7), hands (2) and the void (0), on Monday, the fifth day of the bright half of Mágh, the prince, Srí Raghunáth made a convent of Siva for the Brahmachárá, in 1720.

The princes named in the above inscriptions belonged to the Nágavansí Rájás of Chuṭiya Nágpur. From the Nágavansívalí, published by Bábú R. D. Haldar, and a copy of which the Bábú had kindly given him, Dr. Hoernle stated, he had extracted the following genealogy. The founder of the family was Phanímukuta Ráy, who reigned 59 years ;

he was followed by 26 lineal successors, all bearing the surname of Ráy. Then there appeared to have been some kind of break. The 28th member of the family was Bhímakarṇa, who at first reigned together with his elder brother Shyámakarṇa, but afterwards became sole ruler for 10 years. He was followed, in lineal succession, by 16 rulers, all distinguished by the surname of Karṇa. Then followed, as the 44th Rájá, Vairísála, who reigned 14 years. He was said to have served with distinction in many wars under the Mogul emperor Aurangzíb (1658—1707). He was followed by Durjana Sála, who fell out with the Emperor and was imprisoned by him in the fort of Gwáliyar for 12 years. At the end of that time he was reconciled to the emperor, who not only permitted him to return home, but conferred on him and on his successors the title of *Sháh*. Durjana Sála reigned altogether 41 years. He had four sons, of whom the eldest was Madhukara Sháh and the youngest Ráma Sháh. The former succeeded his father and reigned 18 years. He was succeeded by his son, Deva Sháh, who again was succeeded by his uncle Ráma Sháh, the 48th of the line of Nágavaṃsí Rájás. He was said to have been in great favour with the emperor of his time (Sháhjahán or Aurangzíb) to whom he gave a daughter in marriage. He was the Sháh of the inscription of 1711. He reigned 25 years and was succeeded by his son Raghunáth Sháh, the most celebrated of the line, who reigned 36 years, and was succeeded by his son Jadunáth Sháh for 18 years, and his grandson Sivanáth Sháh for 9 years, and great-grandson Udayanáth Sháh for 7 years. The latter was succeeded by his uncle, Shyám Sundar Sháh, a brother of Sivanáth Sháh, who only reigned 5 months, and was followed by his brother Balarám Sháh. He reigned 3 years and was succeeded by his son Maṇináth Sháh, who reigned 14 years. Now followed Darpanáth Sháh, a son of Nṛipanáth Sháh, who was another of the 13 brothers of Sivanáth Sháh. Darpanáth reigned 29 years and was succeeded by his son Devanáth Sháh who reigned 14 years, and his grandson Govindanáth Sháh who reigned 17 years. The latter appeared to have been the first to assume the title of Mahárájá, in addition to the family title of Sháh. He was succeeded by his eldest son Mahárája Jagannáth Sháh, the 59th of his line who, at the time of the composition of the Nágavaṃsíávalí, had been reigning 17 years. This was in the year 1895 Samvat, or 1838 A. D. Calculating backwards from this date, Rám Sháh would have ascended the throne about 1649 A. D.; which would agree with his inscription dated 1711 Samvat or 1654 A. D. Raghunáth Sháh came to the throne about 1674 A. D., and his inscriptions are dated 1720 Sam. = 1663 A. D., and 1742 Sam. = 1685 A. D. The unnamed inscription of 1729 Sam. = 1672 A. D. would also belong to him. The emperor, to whom Rám Sháh gave his daughter might have been Sháhjahán, who reigned up to

1658 A. D., or his successor Aurangzib. It was quite clear, however, that the Nágavamsávalí was wrong in making Durjana S'ála a contemporary of Aurangzib; for the former's reign commenced about 1590 A. D. when Akbar was on the throne of Dehlí. His imprisonment in Gwáliyar, accordingly, must be placed in the time of Akbar or of Jahángír, the latter of whom commenced to reign in 1605. This agreed with a statement of Bábu R. D. Haldar, that the coins presented by him were traditionally said "to have been brought to Chuṭiyá Nágpur by the followers of Durjana S'ála from Gwáliyar, where he was incarcerated during the time of Akbar or Jahángír." The person Hari Náth, mentioned in Rám Sháh's inscription, was according to the Nágavamsávalí, the minister of Rám Sháh as well as of Raghunáth Sháh. He was referred to in the latter Sháh's inscription as the *Brahmachári*, a title by which he was also mentioned in the Nágavamsávalí.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited two gold coins, forwarded by F. S. Growse Esq., Magistrate of Fathgarh. One of them was a coin of Chandra Guptá II, in a rather clipped condition; the other was a coin of Gangeya Deva of Chedi (A. D. 1020-1040) in very good condition.

The PHILOSOPHICAL SECRETARY read the following Reports on finds of Treasure Trove Coins.

Report on 232 silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Muzaffarpur, with his No. 717, R. dated Muzaffarpur, the 8th August 1887.

The coins were found by six persons at Rájapakhar, Thana Mahna, Zillah Muzaffarpur.

A nominal list of the coins was attached to the Collector's letter, in which the coins were stated to belong to the following Mughal Emperors: Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh Jahán, Aurangzib, Bahádur Sháh, Farukhsír, Rafiu-d-darját, Muḥammad Sháh, and Sháh 'Alam. This is not quite correct. There are no coins of Sháh 'Alam in the collection; those attributed to him, really belong to Bahádur Sháh, as shown by the dates they bear. Again, among the coins ascribed to Sháh Jahán, there are two which belong to Rafiu-d-daulah, as also shewn by the dates they bear, and from other numismatic considerations.

The following is a correct list of the coins.

	No. of Coins.
I. AKBAR, lettered surfaces, type as in Marsden, <i>Num. Orient.</i> , No. DCCCXXVIII, but round piece, Mint Aḥmadábád,	3
II. JAHÁNGÍR (<i>Núru-d-dín</i>), lettered surfaces, type more or less as in Marsden, <i>Num. Orient.</i> , No. DCCCLXXII,	8

III. SHA'H JAHAN I. (*Shihábu-d-dín*).

- a, type with square areas, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCLXXVI, 3 or 4 varieties, dates and mints mostly illegible, 44
- b, type with circular areas, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCLXVII and DCCCLXXVII, ... 7
- c, type, lettered surfaces, 1040, Súrat, etc., as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCC-LXIV, ... 13

IV. AURANGZÍB (*'Alamgír*).

- a, type, lettered surfaces, with date in top line above name, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCXCVII, dates 1075, 1077, 1090, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1097, 1098 (two) 1099, (two) 1101, 1103, 1104 (three) 1106, 1110 (two) 1111 (three) 1112, 1113, 1114, (two) 1115, 1116, 1117 (five) 1118 (two), and six others illegible; mints: Aurangábád, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháh Jahánábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Golkanda, Etáwah, Murshidábád, etc., ... 41
- b, type, lettered surfaces, with date in top line below name (not in Marsden); dates 1077, 1093, 1107 and others illegible, ... 10
- c, type, lettered surfaces, with date in middle line, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCLXXXIV and DCCCXC, 2 varieties, dates 1076, 1078, 1081, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, and others illegible, ... 22
- d, type, lettered surfaces, with date in bottom line, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCLXXXIII, 2 varieties, dates: 1100, 1101, 1102 (two) and others illegible; mints Láhor, Akbarábád, Dáru-l-Jáhanábád, etc., ... 22

V. BAHÁ'DUR SHA'H (*Sháh 'Alam*) lettered surfaces, two varieties, as in Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, No. DCCCCI and DCCCCII, and a third variety (not in Marsden), dates 1119, 1120, etc., mint: 'Azimábád, Jahangírábád, Láhor, etc

17

No. of Coins.

VI. FARUKHSI'R (*Muhammad*).

a, type, with name in top line, two varieties, as in Marsden, <i>Num. Orient.</i> , No. DCCC- CVIII and DCCCCXII	...	...	23
b, type, with name in middle line (not in Marsden),	...	...	15
VII. RAFU-D-DARJA'T, lettered surface, 1131, mints: Patna, Jahangirnagar,	...	...	2
VIII. RAFU-D-DAULAH (<i>Sháh Jahán</i> II) lettered surfaces, date 1131, mint: 'Azímábád,	...	...	2
IX. MUHAMMAD SHA'H, two types, as in Marsden, <i>Num.</i> <i>Orient.</i> , Nos. DCCCCXVIII and DCCCCX- XI, dates 1131 (two), 1133, mint 'Azímábád,	...	...	3
Total ...			232

All the coins are Rupees, except three which are half rupees (or 8 annas), viz. 1 of Sháh Jahán I, and two of Farukhsír. There were not two half rupees and one quarter-rupee, as stated on a slip of paper, enclosed with the coins, but three half rupees, as shown by the weight.

Report on thirteen old gold coins, forwarded by the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur, with his No. 3286, dated 24th August 1887.

The coins are reported as having been found in the village of Karan Bál, in the Jabalpur District.

They are all of gold, and belong to GA'NGEYA DEVA. the Kulachuri Rájá of Chedi, who reigned from about A. D. 1020-1040, and was a contemporary of Mahmúd of Ghazní. They are described and figured in General Cunningham's, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, Vol. X, p. 25 (plate X, fig. 1-4.) On the obverse is represented the goddess Durgá seated; the reverse contains the legend: *Srī Madgángeya Deva*.

Report on 112 old coins, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujráť, with his No. 434, dated 2 May 1887.

The coins are said to have been found in the villages of Dillawal, Dhul and Dhunu, of the Gujráť District.

They are all of silver, and belong to two entirely different species of coins; viz., 81 are rupees of different Mughal emperors of Dehlí, while 31 are half-rupees of the Hindú kings of Kabul; total 112 coins. The Kabul coins are the more ancient, and date from the 9th century A. D. The Mughal coins range between 1627 and 1761 A. D.

The 81 Mughal coins belong to the following emperors:

I, <i>Sháh Jahán</i> 1627-1658 A. D., indifferent specimens; date and mint unknown,	...	2
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II, <i>Aurangzib</i> , 1658-1707 A. D. lettered surfaces,		
<i>a</i> , Type I, date in top line, 2 varieties, of various dates and mints	...	18
<i>b</i> , Type II, date in middle line, 2 varieties, of various dates and mints,	...	6
<i>c</i> , Type III, date in the bottom line, of various dates and mints	...	5
III, <i>Bahádur Sháh</i> , 1707-1712 A. D., of 3 different types, various dates and mints	...	11
IV, <i>Jahándár Sháh</i> , 1712 A. D., mint: Lahor,	...	3
V, <i>Farukh Sí</i> r, 1712-1719 A. D., of 2 different types, various dates and mints	...	11
VI, <i>Rafiu-d-darjât</i> , 1719 A. D., mint Multán	...	1
VII, <i>Rafiu-d-Daulah</i> , (Shah Jehán II) 1719 A. D. mint: Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháh Jahánábád	...	1
VIII, <i>Muhammad Sháh</i> , 1719-1748 A. D., of various dates and mints:		
<i>a</i> , Type I, <i>Sáhib Qirán</i> ,	...	9
<i>b</i> , Type II, <i>Bádsháh Ghazí</i> ,	...	13
IX, <i>'Alamgír Sání</i> , 1754-1761 A. D. mint Sirhind,		1
	Total	81

The 31 Kabul coins, all belong to the type <i>Samanta Deva</i> ; <i>obv.</i> Horseman, with date 814 ; <i>rev.</i> sitting Bull :	31
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Grand Total ... 112

Report on 327 "coins of old date" forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkot, with his No. 1258, dated 16 September 1887.

These coins are said to have been found near the village of Adál-atgarh, by six different persons, on the 6th December 1884, when digging an *adh* or water course.

They belong to the class commonly called "old Hindú punched coins." They are well known and have been often described by Prinsep, Thomas, and others (see *Indian Antiquities*, Vol. I, pp. 209 fig). They are supposed to be the earliest kind of Indian coins but probably were in use down to the comparatively late times of the Mahammadan conquest, side by side with more regular currencies. They consist of small flat pieces of metals of all kinds of shapes, marked with a great variety of "punches," some on one side only, others (though rarely) on both

sides. Many of these punches are of a distinctly Buddhist character, e. g., the bodhi tree within a railing. Other punches represent a peacock above a chaity, an elephant, bull, deer, dog, frog, three human figures placed in a row, wheels or suns of various forms, etc. etc. Generally these coins consist of more or less pure silver. They are numerous found all over India. A large hoard of such coins, containing 1191 pieces, was found in January 1885, in the Chaibassa District of Bengal (see Proceedings, As. Soc. Beng., for November 1885, p. 126).

The coins in the present collection appear to be, nearly all, of either pure or nearly pure silver. Most of them, about 200, are square or oblong; some 75 are nearly circular, the others are of no definite shape. Most of them are in very good condition, but 113 are more or less spoilt by abrasion or corrosion.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following letter from Mr. F. S. Growse, with regard to the discussion on the word *Ekoti*bhāva which took place at the last meeting of the Society:

"I have not seen the 'Academy,' and therefore I cannot say how much of my letter Professor Max Müller has published.

"Had I anticipated that any part of it would have the honour of appearing in print I should have been more careful to emphasize the deference I really entertain for Dr. Mitra's extensive learning, before proceeding to dissent from the view of so eminent a scholar even on such a minor matter as the derivation of a single word. I did not think it necessary to cumber a short private note with the elaborate formalities of conventional compliment.

"I presume that my letter was not published in its entirety, otherwise it would have been clear to any reader that the gist of it was the suggestion that classical Sanskrit formations are more influenced by Prākṛit rules than orthodox grammarians have ever yet acknowledged. Thus I was by no means guilty of omitting the important word 'Prākṛit'; upon the presumed omission of which Dr. Mitra has commented at considerable length.

"One example that I quoted was the Sanskrit *vīja*, 'seed.' This is ordinarily derived from the root *jan* with the prefix *vi*. I prefer to see in it a contraction—on Prākṛit rule—of the word *vīrya*, 'virility.'

"Similarly, *pace* Dr. Mitra, I believe that the rules of modern Italian orthography throw much light on the colloquial pronunciation of ancient Latin, and help to solve many of the difficulties and prosodical anomalies of Plautine scansion.

"The assertion that 'under no circumstances can the rule appeal to produce *ekoti*, but only *ekauti*,' is—I am sure—one that Dr. Mit

would not wish to press. The substitution of *o* for *au* being one of the very commonest features of Prākṛit etymology.

"I am still of opinion that the only serious objection to the derivation from *eka-kopi* is the conversion of the cerebral *t* in *kopi* into a dental. And this Professor Max Müller at the very outset clearly recognised as an irregularity.

"To conclude with an incidental criticism. I cannot think that *sūkara* is rightly explained as 'the bristled one.' Rather I should say the name means 'the grunter'; in the same way as *mayūra* is the bird that 'miows', the peacock's cry being often with difficulty distinguishable from that of a cat."

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following notes.—

Find of Coins of Gānggeya Deva of Chedi.—By V. A. SMITH Esq.

Sixty-five silver coins of Gānggeya Deva, king of Chedi (A. D. 1020—1040) were lately found by two labourers digging a field in Pargāna Salimpur-Majhauḷi of the Gorakhpur District, and have been sent to me by the Collector, Mr. D. T. Roberts, for identification. The name of the village in which they were found is not stated. The coins all agree with the specimen figured and described by Sir A. Cunningham in *Archæological Reports*, Vol. X, page 25, Plate X, 3. They are all in excellent condition. I had not the means of weighing them accurately, but they doubtless agree in weight with Sir A. Cunningham's eight specimens, which weighed 60 or 61 grains each.

Steps have been taken to acquire the coins under the Treasure Trove Act.

I take this opportunity of informing the Society that Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., has lately issued an excellent set of rules under the Treasure Trove Act, framed with the object of mitigating, so far as possible, the severity of the law, and of encouraging finders to bring coins to the Collector. But the people in this part of the country are so ignorant and suspicious that no rules are of much use to encourage them to come forward. These eastern districts of the N. W. P. are full of ancient mounds, many of which are of very early date, and great numbers of coins must be annually found, but it is very difficult to get hold of any. The various finds which I have acquired for Government were all obtained through the intervention of the police.

Large Find of Coins of Govinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj.—By
V. A. SMITH Esq. (1125—1150 A. D.)

The workmen of the Bengal and North-Western Railway recently

found about 800 cc'ns of Goyinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj near Naupára in the Bahraich District, Oudh.

The coins are in the hands of Mr. A. Izat, Agent of the Railway Company, who proposes to devote the proceeds of the sale of the treasure to the endowment of the school at Gorakhpur for the children of European railway employés.

The metal of the coins is very impure gold, with a large admixture of silver. Two, which I bought for six rupees each, are in very fine condition.

Mr. Izat will be glad to sell any number. The coins are of the usual and well-known type.

Find of Gold Gupta Coins in the Basti District, N. W. P.—By

V. A. SMITH Esq.

During the month of August 1887, after a heavy fall of rain, a shepherd found eleven gold Gupta coins at Mauza Sarai, about half a mile south of the Basti Jail. Mauza Sarai, which is uninhabited, and the adjoining village of Misraulier, on the bank of the Kuána river, occupy the site of an ancient town, which ignorant tradition ascribes to the forest tribe named Tháru.

One of the eleven coins found has been made away with, but I succeeded with a little difficulty in securing the remaining ten, which will be dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act. The usual allegations were made that a large quantity of the coins had really been discovered, but I have not been able to elicit any proof of the alleged fact.

Nine of the coins belong to the Archer Type, class II, with lotus seat reverse, of Chandra Gupta II, which is by far the commonest type of the Gupta coinage. Two specimens of this type are in very fine condition. The monograms are 8a, 8b, 10b, and 19b.*

The tenth coin is a variety of the rare Swordsman and Umbrella type of Chandra Gupta II, but is at first sight not readily recognizable, owing to the fact that there is not room on the coin for the umbrella. A close inspection shows that the attendant is holding its handle, but no more of it is visible. The obverse legend is illegible, except the single character 𑀓 'kra', probably part of the word 'Vikramáditya'. The reverse legend is distinctly 'Vikramádityah'. The coin now described differs from that shown in my Plate III, figure 8, in that the reverse goddess of the new coin has no pedestal.

The form of the conjunct *y* in the coin is unusual, as is the position of the legend.

* The references are to my paper in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1884, Part I.

and consists of two closely parallel horizontal lines, two tenths of an inch long, brought back under the *t* and two preceding characters.

Monogram 7a. Weight, not ascertained, but seems to be normal. The coin is oval, its length from top to bottom being '75, and its width '68 of an inch.

The fire-altar on the obverse, which is sometimes wanting in coins of this type, is very distinct in this specimen.

The Weight of the Ratí Seed in Southern India.—By V. A. SMITH Esq.

The weight of the *ratí* seed (*Abrus precatorius*), which is the basis of the Hindú metrical system, is known to vary in different localities. General Cunningham's experiments fixed the weight for Northern India as 1.8229, and Mr. Laidlay's yielded the practically identical result of 1.825, which is the more convenient value to adopt for calculation.

My friend Mr. F. C. Black, C. E., informs me that in Southern India the seeds run to a larger size. When at Hampí in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, he was struck with this fact, and took the trouble of weighing 672 seeds. The gross weight was 1440 grains, and the average figure is consequently 2.1428 grains.

The difference between the weights of the *ratí* seed in Northern and Southern India seems worth noting, as it would have to be taken into account in discussing the meteorology of the Southern coinages, should such a discussion be undertaken.

On the Assurs—By W. H. P. DRIVER Esq.

Quite lately I have come upon a variety of stone beads which have been washed out of the ground, and which the villagers tell me their ancestors informed them were made and worn by mythological people called Assurs. There are no Assur settlers near the villages where the beads were found, the population being Uraon and having no knowledge whatever of the existence of the Assur tribe, who live in the extreme west of this district.

As the Assurs themselves say they come from the east, I am inclined to think they are descendants of the mythological Assuras of the Puranas, and had at one time reached an advanced state of civilization, of which they have now lost all traces.

Coins similar in size and shape to these* were found in fields with stone beads, pieces of iron and thick tiles, but I do not send them, as owing to exposure and the ignorant people who found them having tried to polish them up, the original marks have been almost all obliterated.

These beads, coins &c. were not all found in the same spot but in different parts of the same fields.

* Vis. Two silver coins forwarded by Mr. Driver to the Secretary.

From time immemorial similar beads have been found in certain fields by the cowherd boys (Uraons) and the tradition regarding them has been handed down, that they belonged to 'Assurs', who lived there before the Uraons came into the country. These Uraons do not know that such people as Assurs exist at the present day, but say they belonged to the "Sat-jug." These fields have for generations been owned and cultivated by Uraons, and neither Hindus nor Muhammadans have ever had anything to do with them.

There are no settlements of Assurs now within fifty miles of these sites, nor have there been any for many generations, but they have a tradition that they came from the east, they being now settled in the west of this district (Lohardagga).

These same Assurs, though now in a very degraded condition, have traditions amongst them, that before the Uraons came and turned them out, they rode in palkis and were clever artisans. They are still rather clever at smelting and working iron.

As some of the beads I have found are still unpierced, although shaped and polished, it would appear that they were being manufactured where they are now found.

From all these considerations I am inclined to believe that the present Assurs are really descendants of the people who made the beads and used the coins, though it is quite possible that they learnt their art from Greek settlers.

I believe similar stone beads have been found in various parts of India, and I should feel much obliged if you could let me know what is the opinion of antiquarians concerning them, and if it is not possible that they might have been used as money, words or numbers, by people who did not know how to write.


I believe there has not been found any written character which can be attributed to the Kols, who are undoubtedly the most ancient settlers of India.

BABU SARAT CHANDRA DÁS exhibited some Tibetan,* Sanskrit-Tibetan,† and Nepalese‡ MSS. in which the much discussed word "Ekotibhāva" occurred with a dental "t" and a long "ī"; and made the following remarks: "Dr. Mitra has said (*vide* p. 176, Proceedings of

* A Tibetan Dictionary written in Tibetan characters.

† A Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary written in a form of the Deva-Nāgari character and Tibetan.

‡ "Dasa Bhumisvara" a Nepalese MS. obtained from Nepal by B. H. Hodgson. (In Dr. Mitra's Notice of Nepalese Buddhist Literature I find that there is only one copy of this work in the library of this Society. Pandit Harimohan Vidyābhushan, Librarian of the Oriental section, assures me that this is the copy which has been noticed by Dr. Mitra.)

this Society, No. VII, July last) "some extracts from the Tibetan and Sanskrit works he has procured from Lhasa would have been most welcome to us. In questions of this kind ancient records are of infinitely greater use than the cogitations of modern scholars." Gentlemen, if you be disposed to consider these MSS. which I now submit for examination, as old and genuine, the etymology of this Buddhist term will, I hope, be definitely settled; for in all these MSS. which are obtained from different place, by different persons, at different times, the word occurs with a dental *t* and a long "i." Among these MSS. you will find Csoma's MSS. Glossary of Tibetan technical terms in English in which the word "*Ekotibhāva*" is clearly written with a dental "t" and a long "i." If, according to Dr. Mitra and his friend Babu P. C. Ghosha, there exists no means to write the Sanskrit *ई* in Tibetan, how could Csoma in his transliteration of a chapter of the *Tangyur* write the word with a long "i"? Csoma's Glossary is about 50 years old, and it is in his own handwriting. With regard to Dr. Mitra's assertion of the long "i", I would refer you to p. 20 of Csoma's Tibetan Grammar where, under the heading "Alphabetical scheme of the Sanskrit language when written in Tibetan characters," you will find a long "i" (*ई*) written as .

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited to the meeting a curious old brass vase, belonging to Dr. Geoffry C. Hall, Superintendent of the Central Prison in Allahabad. It had been found some few years ago in the District of Mirzapur, buried in an old temple. It was in the form of a small jug (see Plate IV), about 3 inches high, with two figures attached on opposite sides, forming supporters. One of the figures was represented standing, holding a fan in its right hand; the other was seated, having a spoon in its right hand, and a pan in the left.

BĀBŪ SARAT CHANDRA DĀS, explained that the vase, of bell metal, was a miniature representation of an incense-burner, such as are set up in Nepalese temples. They are of very large size, about 4 feet high, and are served by Nepalese monks of the Tantrik school who wear locks. Two of the latter are represented in the act of serving the miniature burner. One holds a spoon in his right hand to put incense into the burner from a pan which is in his left hand. The other holds a fan to blow the glowing mass in the burner.

The following papers were read.—

1. *Études sur les Arachnides de l'Asie méridionale, faisant partie des collections de l'Indian Museum (Calcutta)*. II. *Arachnides recueillis aux Isles Andaman par M. B. D. Oldham.—Par M. E. SIMON de Paris.*
Communicated by the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.



Photo Collotype.

Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, April 1888.

OLD BRASS VASE
(found in Mirzapur District).

Nearly full size.

2. *A description of the commoner Uredines occurring in the neighbourhood of Simla (Western Himalayas).* By A. BARCLAY, M. B. Bengal Medical Service.

These papers will be published in full in the Journal Part II.

3. *On the Resin of Cannabis indica.*—By P. BRÜHL, Esq : *Rajshahye College.*

First Paper.

PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS.

Resins, bitter principles, and colouring matters form those groups of naturally occurring compounds the knowledge of which is yet in a rather rudimentary and therefore unsatisfactory state. Chemists have not yet discovered the key to the secret of the constitution of most of those compounds; and as long as this key is not found, an investigation of them must be destitute of that attraction which attaches itself to experiments on those groups of compounds which can be made the subject of a well-planned series of experiments. For there being comparatively little to guide the experimenter in his researches, the latter must be of a more or less tentative character, and the time and labour spent in such researches are not unfrequently disproportionate to the results obtained. As, however, resins as well as bitter principles and colouring matter are of considerable interest to the student of vegetable physiology, a thorough investigation of these somewhat heterogeneous groups of compounds is highly desirable; and India, as a tropical country, might be expected to offer a fair field to the investigator.

Among the Indian resins about which comparatively little is known to the chemist, the resin of *Cannabis indica* deserves to be specially mentioned. When we remember the peculiar intoxicating effects of ganja and the valuable medicinal properties of the extract and tincture of *Cannabis indica*, we should feel rather astonished at the scantiness of the information one can obtain from books and periodicals with reference to the ingredients and active principles of ganja, churrus, and bhang, if it were not for the high price of these substances, which makes a full investigation of them a rather expensive business.

The following is an account, interspersed with a few historical notes, of a number of qualitative experiments chiefly undertaken with the object of obtaining some data which might come of use in a more extensive series of experiments on *Cannabis indica*.

Preparation.—A method of preparing the resin from ganja has been devised by T. and H. Smith. The subject was also taken up by G. Martins, who in the year 1855 wrote a dissertation entitled: 'Studien über den Hanf.' He prepared the resin from the *Extractum Cannabis*

indicae spirituosum, and found it easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils, but only little soluble in dilute solutions of alkalis and acids. I have prepared a small quantity of the resin according to Martins' method; but I find that the latter is liable to entail some loss.

Physical properties.—As many resinous substances have been proved to be mixtures of several resins by the judicious use of different solvents, I have studied the action of different solvents on the resin of *Cannabis indica*, and I have found it soluble in carbon disulphide, methylic, ethylic, butyric, and amyllic alcohols, in acetic, benzoic, and cœnanthic ethers, further in methylnitrate, trichloronitromethane, ethene dichloride, ether, oil of turpentine, benzene, toluene, and naphthalene dichloride. In all these liquids the resin dissolves easily and completely with the formation of brown solutions. It appears from these experiments that the pure resin of *Cannabis indica*, that is to say, the resinous substance remaining after the removal of colouring matters and essential oils, *must be regarded as a homogeneous substance*.

As in the case of other resins, an emulsion is formed when water is added to the alcoholic solution. Whilst, however, ether completely extracts the resin when shaken up with this emulsion; benzene, toluene, and mineral naphtha are not able to do so. A convenient mode of preparing the resin in a state of purity might, perhaps, be based on this observation.

Martins describes the taste of the resin as extremely bitter. I find that if taken in small lumps, especially after treating it for a length of time with boiling water, it appears at first to be nearly tasteless, but produces afterwards a grating sensation in the throat. If, however, swallowed in a state of fine subdivision, which can be obtained by one or two drops of the alcoholic solution being poured into say twenty cubic centimeters of water; or when evaporated in alcoholic solution with milk-sugar under constant stirring, it is very bitter indeed and leaves a peculiarly nasty after-taste.

If ganja be cohobated with alcohol, the distillate, especially that obtained on heating the substance with alcohol to the boiling point of the latter in a retort connected with a Liebig's condenser and a receiver and allowing it to stand for some time when only a small quantity of alcohol passes over, is of a greenish colour and has a nauseous odour. The aqueous and dilute sulphuric acid extracts of ganja also have a sickening smell, especially when allowed to stand for a short time. This smell is evidently due to the volatile oil contained in ganja, which was found by Personne to consist of two hydrocarbons, called by him Cannabene and Cannabene hydride respectively, the latter being a crystallizable solid, whilst the former is a colourless liquid, causing giddiness and headache. According to Martins, 'the narcotic effects

of Hashish are due to hemp-resin'; whilst Personne ascribes them to Cannabene.

Physiological Action.—This leads us to the physiological action of the resin. In the 'Chemisches Centralblatt' of 1886 occurs a short note on 'Cannabinon', which is described as a balsamo-resinous substance prepared in a state of purity by E. Merk in Darmstadt. This 'Cannabinon', evidently identical with the resin which forms the subject of this paper, is there said to be soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, amylic alcohol, benzol, volatile and fixed oils. 0.1 gram is dispensed with one gram of ground roasted coffee. It is said to be an hypnotic, inducing a quiet sleep. According to some observers no evil after-effects have been observed, whilst according to others the administration of the drug causes vomiting, giddiness, trembling, etc. It is stated in the note that 'Cannabinon' must not be confounded with 'Tetanin', which produces the hemp-intoxication. The tetanin here mentioned is probably identical with one of the constituents of the essential oil of *Cannabis indica*; but as the term tetanin has been applied to one of the Ptomaines, it will be preferable to use the terms introduced by Personne. I have tried an experiment on myself with the following results:

At 8-30 A. M. swallowed a dose of 0.12 grams of the freshly prepared resin mixed with milk-sugar; at 10 A. M. drowsiness came on; slight nausea and headache; at 10-30 A. M. gone to bed; lying for some time in a half-waking state; a certain amount of nervousness and great tendency to magnify sounds; (the calling-out of a little girl developed into a fearful, sustained wail, which caused me to jump out of bed in great alarm; the crackling of the straw in the mattress was magnified into the patter of hail); sleep rather disturbed; fully awake again at 4 P. M.; giddiness, nausea, slight headache, dulness and disinclination to think, on the whole a feeling very much like sea-sickness, alleviated by a walk in the fresh air and by taking a cup of tea. It remains to be seen whether these evil after-effects can be avoided by continued treatment of the resin with boiling water. On the whole the effects of the drug on different persons appear to differ considerably.* It does not appear to be perfectly settled whether this difference solely is due to differences in race, climate, etc., or to slight differences in the composition of the drug. The question can be definitely settled only by carefully isolating the constituents of ganja and testing the physiological effects of each by a series of experiments. At one time it was thought possible that some of the

* See Lauder Brunton. *Pharmacology*, page 1027; Ringer's *Therapeutics*, page 561 and ff.

physiological effects of ganja might be due to the presence of an alkaloid. Dragendorff,* in dealing with the opium alkaloids, remarks that our knowledge of the active principles of *Cannabis indica* can hardly be said to be complete, and states that at his suggestion Mr. Masig examined Hashish and Herba *Cannabis indica* for alkaloids without any positive result. I have performed three collateral series of experiments in order to ascertain whether traces of an alkaloid can be detected in tolerably fresh ganja. The available ganja was divided into three portions; the one was macerated for about seven hours in dilute acetic acid (2 cc. of glacial acetic acid to 98 cc. of water); the other two were digested twice with very dilute sulphuric acid at a temperature of from 40° to 50° C for about three hours each time, and the brown liquid was filtered after pressing out the ganja. To one of these two portions four times its own volume of absolute alcohol was added; the other was concentrated by being heated to about 50° C for some hours, while a current of dry air was passed through it; and after concentration it was mixed with four times its own volume of absolute alcohol. On addition of the alcohol the liquid became turbid and a sediment was soon formed. After standing for 36 hours the liquid was cooled by means of a refrigerating mixture and filtered. The course pursued further on was, on the whole, that recommended by Dragendorff,† excepting that the petroleum-naphtha at my disposal, having its boiling-point above 70° C, could not be used for the purpose. The results of the three series of experiments were identical. The benzene extract from the acid solutions left a yellow, oily, strongly smelling residue, when evaporated on watch-glasses; the oily liquid, when gently heated, lost its disagreeable smell, being at the same time converted into a soft resinous substance; it consisted therefore of a mixture of the essential oil and the resin of ganja, which was already proved by Martins to be slightly soluble in dilute acids. The acid chloroform extracts yielded some long and slender, colourless, microscopical crystals, but in too small a quantity to allow of their identification; on applying the usual tests, however, it was easy to prove the absence of any distinct alkaloidal reaction. On addition of ammonia to the acid solution, after having been agitated once more with benzene, a slight precipitate was formed, which was seen under the microscope to consist of stellar groups of badly developed crystals, which did not react like alkaloids. Neither the benzene and chloroform, nor the amylic alcohol and the last chloroform extracts

* Dragendorff, *Die gerichtlich-chemische Ausmittlung von Giften*, 2nd ed., page 240.

† Loc. cit., pages 141—153.

from the alkaline solutions left any residue that might have been mistaken for an alkaloid. I can therefore confirm the results of Mr. Masig's experiments, according to which ganja does not contain any alkaloid.

Chemical behaviour. Action of acids.—It has been already observed that the resin is slightly soluble in dilute acids. As some resinous substances belong to the group of glucosides, the resin of *Cannabis indica* was treated for some time with boiling dilute sulphuric acid, and the resulting liquid tested for glucose in the usual way. No glucose was found to have been formed; from which it appears that *the resin of Cannabis indica is no glucoside*.

Concentrated sulphuric acid easily dissolves the resin at the common temperature to form a brown solution; a drop of this solution poured into a few cubic centimeters of water causes a pale-yellow turbidity.

When treated with a mixture of equal volumes of nitric (spec. gr. = 1.41) and sulphuric acids (spec. gr. = 1.81), the resin swells up and a somewhat violent reaction sets in; the mixture becomes hot; a dark brown solution is formed; and when the quantity of the acid mixture used is not too great, a brownish-black friable mass floats on the surface. This mass is scarcely soluble in pure water, but easily dissolves in alcohol and in a hot solution of sodic carbonate, in the latter case forming a dark-brown solution, which when evaporated leaves an amorphous residue, and when treated with dilute hydrochloric acid gives an amorphous brown precipitate, whilst dilute acetic acid produces apparently no change. The substance therefore behaves very much like some humic acids; it contains, however, nitrogen, inasmuch as it evolves vapours having an effensive smell and a strongly alkaline reaction, when subjected to dry distillation.

Nitric acid of specific gravity 1.41 acts only slowly on the resin at the common temperature, but more rapidly at the boiling-point; whilst nitric acid of specific gravity 1.50 acts violently on the resin even at the common temperature, forming a reddish-brown solution, in which the addition of water causes the formation of a flocculent amorphous precipitate. The product of the action of the nitric acid on the resin has, however, been already studied by Bolas and Francis*), who prepared a nitro-derivative of the resin, to which they gave the name Oxy cannabin; according to them it is a colourless crystalline substance and has a composition expressed by the formula

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C. H. NO.} \\ 20 \quad 20 \quad 27 \end{array}$$

Action of nascent hydrogen.—Two portions of the resin were exposed to the action of nascent hydrogen, evolved in the one case from

* See Neues Handwörterbuch der Chemie, vol. II, page 385.

magnesium filings and dilute sulphuric acid, in the other case from sodium amalgam and water.

In either case the resin hardly changed in appearance. It was washed with water, dissolved in alcohol, the solution filtered, and the alcohol driven off. The residue exactly resembled the original resin; caustic potash solution did not act on it at the common temperature; nitric and sulphuric acids dissolved it to form brown solutions, etc. Hence it appears that *the resin is not acted upon by nascent hydrogen.*

Action of halogens.—In order to study the action of chlorine on the resin, the latter was made up with finely powdered potassic chlorate into small pellets, which were thrown, one by one, into hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.15. The pellets soon began to swell up and to assume an orange yellow colour. Some more hydrochloric acid and powdered potassic chlorate was added from time to time; and finally the resulting mass was rubbed up in a mortar together with fresh quantities of the acid and salt, until the colour of the product had become a uniform orange-yellow. It was then washed with a large quantity of hot water and the residue dissolved in benzene, in which potassium chloride and chlorate are insoluble. The benzene was next distilled off; the residue consisted of a reddish-brown mass, somewhat adhesive at the common temperature and still more so when gently heated. It was found to be easily soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone, ethyl, acetate, benzene. When heated on a piece of platinum foil, it melts, then evolves white fumes, and finally disappears without leaving any residue. On application of the exceedingly delicate test recommended by Beilstein in his *Handbuch der organischen Chemie*, the substance was found to contain chlorine. *It is therefore a Chloro-derivative of the resin of Cannabis indica.*

The alcoholic solution of this chlorine-compound gives an emulsion with water. An alcoholic solution of silver nitrate, which is reduced by the resin itself on standing for a short time, gives no precipitate with a similar solution of the chloro-derivative at the common temperature; but when heated to the boiling-point, a white precipitate comes down, soluble in ammonia, whilst the liquid assumes a brown colour.

An aqueous solution of potassic hydroxide dissolves the chloro-derivative, slowly at the common temperature, more rapidly when heated. Treated with a solution of caustic potash in absolute alcohol it dissolves rapidly to form a dark-brown solution, which gives, of course no precipitate with water. A current of carbonic anhydride was next passed for some time through the alkaline solution, and the liquid was filtered off from the precipitate of potassic carbonate due to an excess of the alkali used. A portion of the solution, which had still an alka-

line reaction, was evaporated and ignited in a platinum crucible, when a residue was left. This was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and a drop of this solution was mixed with a drop of platinic chloride on a glass slide, when the characteristic octahedra and three-rayed groups of potassic platinichloride made their appearance under the microscope. Hydrochloric acid causes a turbidity in the alkaline solution of the chloro-derivative; the precipitate proves itself amorphous under the microscope. Precipitates are formed, when aqueous solutions of calcic chloride, magnesian chloride, cupric chloride, silver nitrate, ferric chloride, platinic chloride are added to the aqueous or dilute alcoholic solution of the potassium compound of the chloro-derivative. All these precipitates are soluble in alcohol and are therefore not formed, when alcoholic solutions of the above-mentioned salts are added to an alcoholic solution of the potassium compound. As result of the preceding investigation it may therefore be stated that *the resin of Cannabis indica is acted upon by Chlorine, a chloro-derivative being produced, which has decidedly acid properties, forming with most metals amorphous compounds insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.*

Bromine also acts on the resin. When alcoholic solutions of the resin and of bromine are mixed and the resulting mixture is poured into water, a sulphur yellow precipitate comes down, which by the aid of the microscope is seen to be granular-amorphous. It dissolves in alcohol, ether, ethyl acetate, and benzene to form yellow or orange-yellow solutions. In the solid state it forms an orange-yellow resinoid substance, hardly soluble in an aqueous solution of caustic potash. When rubbed up with cupric oxide and tested before the blow-pipe, it gives the bromine-reaction. Hence *bromine acts on the resin with the formation of a bromo-derivative.*

Action of caustic alkalis. A number of experiments were also performed with a view to study the action on the resin of potassic and sodic hydroxides in aqueous and alcoholic solutions as well as in the solid state, and at different temperatures. The want of sufficient materials, however, have prevented me hitherto from arriving at definite results.

The following paper on the subject will contain an account of qualitative and *quantitative* experiments concerning the products of the action of halogens on the resin as well as the products of the dry distillation of the resin *per se* and with potassic and sodic hydroxides, whilst the constituents of the essential oil of *Cannabis indica* as well as the colouring matter of ganja will occupy my attention, as soon as time and circumstances permit.

4. *Materials for a literary history of Hindustan.*—By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., C. S.

5. *Notes on ancient mounds in the district of Quetta.*—By MAJOR J. T. GARWOOD, R. E.

6. *The mother of Jehangir.*—By H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S.

These papers will be published in full in the Journal, Part I.

7. *A Memoir on Plane Analytic Geometry.*—By ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. Communicated by THE HON'BLE MAHENDRALAL SIKKAR, M. D., C. I. E.

(Abstract.)

The object of the author in the present memoir, has been to bring together a number of theorems and methods in Plane Analytic Geometry which have accumulated in his hands during his study of that subject; some of the easier of these propositions have already been given in the author's Lectures on Analytic Geometry, now in course of delivery at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; a few have been published elsewhere without demonstration; most of the theorems, however, are here given for the first time. The paper now printed contains the first thirty-two sections of the memoir, which, when completed, will, in addition to the sections now printed, contain theorems on Elliptic Coordinates, Elliptic Inversion, and other analogous subjects. The first section is introductory, and contains a statement of the object of the memoir, and a very brief outline of the principal topics discussed. The second section is devoted to a consideration of the notions which lie at the basis of analytical geometry; the relation between analysis and geometry is pointed out, as well as two fundamental ideas which made possible the existence of analytical geometry; the terms Translation-transformation, Rotation-transformation and Compound-transformation, which are freely used later on, are here explained for the first time. Sections three to five are devoted to the right line. In the third section is obtained the Cartesian equation of the line at infinity, which is used in the theory of asymptotes given in the twelfth section. The fourth section contains a new proof of the condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent a pair of right lines; this method has the additional advantage of furnishing at once the coordinates of the point of intersection of the two lines given by the general equation; the term Point-function is here first used and defined. The fifth section contains an investigation of the area of the triangle formed by any line with a pair of lines given by the general equation of the second degree; the le-

of the intercepted portion of the line, as well as the product of the two sides, is easily found; as an application of the formulæ in this section, which are all very compactly expressed in the determinant notation, the area of the parallelogram formed by two lines given by the general equation and two others drawn parallel to them through the origin, is found. In the two following sections, some properties of the circle are discussed; the sixth section shews that the constant term in the equation of a circle represents the square of the tangent drawn from the origin to the circle, whence flow some interesting properties; the seventh section treats of the chords and tangents of circles and conics; the geometric meaning of Professor Burnside's equation is pointed out, and the equation of the tangents, drawn from any point to a conic, is obtained by a process of transformation. The next eight sections contain a systematic discussion of the general equation of the second degree, supplementary to what is given in ordinary text-books. The eighth section contains some preliminary remarks; the ninth section treats of the transformation of the general equation, and introduces the subject of the classification of conics, which is completed in the eleventh section; the term *Asymptotic Constant* is here introduced and explained. The tenth section gives an elaborate discussion of the invariants and covariants of a single conic; the terms *Translation-invariant*, *Rotation-invariant*, and *General-invariant* are here introduced and explained; some extensions of Dr. Boole's Theorems are given, and the results finally arrived at, are classified and tabulated. In the eleventh section, the lengths of the axes and the area of the conic given by the general equation, are obtained with ease. The twelfth section contains a very satisfactory improvement on the ordinary method of obtaining the equation of the asymptotes of a conic; a modification of this method, as well as some applications, are added. The thirteenth section gives two methods of determining the well-known equation for the eccentricity, and a third method, given later on, is here mentioned. The fourteenth section determines the position and magnitude of the director-circle, both in rectangular and oblique coordinates; and, in the case of the equilateral hyperbola, it is proved to degenerate into the centre of the curve. In the fifteenth section, two methods are given for transforming the general equation, when the asymptotes are taken as lines of reference; the new equation thus obtained is then geometrically interpreted. Sections sixteen to twenty deal with Laplace's Linear Equation to a Conic; the sixteenth section treats of the genesis of the equation; the seventeenth section furnishes the meaning of the constants involved; the eighteenth section shews the intimate connection which subsists be-

tween Laplace's Equation and the Theory of Elliptic Motion; the nineteenth section throws still further light on the matter by a geometric interpretation and a reference to Gauss's Characteristic Equation; the twentieth section shews how the equation for the eccentricity may be obtained from Laplace's Equation. The twenty-first section primarily deals with the area of the triangle formed by two tangents drawn from any point to a conic and the line joining their points of contact; the length of the chord of contact is also found; numerous interesting applications of the formulæ are added; thus, the area of the quadrilateral formed by two tangents and the two central radii-vectores to the points of contact, is calculated; and, finally the very interesting theorem is established that any point is outside a conic, on the curve, or inside it, according as the point-function is positive, zero or negative. The next two sections treat of the inclinations of tangents to conics; the twenty-second section gives a very general theorem connecting the inclinations of any two tangents to a conic and of the chord of contact, to any line, while the twenty-third section gives some geometrical applications, which clearly bring out the correlation between some properties of the circle and the ellipse. The twenty-fourth section furnishes a method of generating similar conics; the case of the equilateral hyperbola is shewn to be a limiting case, in a very peculiar and special sense. In the twenty-fifth section, it is proved, as an illustration of the general theory of envelopes, that the envelopes of the sides of an equilateral triangle inscribed in any given triangle, are three parabolas, which are connected by some very neat geometrical relations. The twenty-sixth section deals with the reciprocals of central conics, and, it is shewn that the second focal pedal of a conic is the inverse of a conic. The twenty-seventh section treats of the reciprocal polars of evolutes of a family of curves which include conics as a very particular case; the formulæ are finally extended to the case of any curve, and, it is shewn that if the coordinates of a point on the primitive curve can be expressed by means of a single variable parameter, the coordinates of the corresponding point on the reciprocal polar of the evolute may be similarly expressed; the analytical theorems obtained in this section are of very great generality, and some of them, of beautiful symmetry. The twenty-eighth section gives various miscellaneous properties of the ellipse, while the twenty-ninth section is concerned with two theorems on plane confocals. The next two sections deal with the parabola; the thirtieth section solves a purely dynamical problem, which is applied in the thirty-first section to obtain some beautiful properties of the parabola, relating to the sum of the squares of the reciprocals of the radii-vectores of the pedals of that curve.

The thirty-second section discusses the locus of the middle point of the polar-chord of a conic with respect to points situated on any curve; and, at the end of this section, the method of Elliptic Inversion is mentioned. This completes the analysis of the memoir, so far as it is at present ready for publication.

The paper will be published in full in Part II of the Journal for 1887.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in August last.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1887.

The monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 7th December 1887, at 9 P. M.

E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., C. S., President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :

Babu Gaurdás Baisák, H. Beveridge, Esq., Babu Saratchandra Dás, C. I. E., E. Gay, Esq., Dr. Hoernle, A. Hogg, Esq., E. J. Jones, Esq., Dr. W. King, Rev. Fr. E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., C. S. Middlemiss, Esq., Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhyáy, L. de Nicéville, Esq., Moung Hla Oung, Esq., H. M. Percival, Esq., T. A. Pope, Esq., Pandit Haraprasád Sástri, Maulavi Gholám Sarwar, D. Waldie, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Eighty-nine presentations were announced, as detailed in the appended Library List.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :

J. R. Napier, Esq.

Lt.-Col. W. E. Gowan.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following Member of the Society :

Babu Rákhál Dás Haldár.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had sanctioned the following works for publication in the Bibliotheca Indica :

1. The commentary on the Nyáyavindu, by Dharmostaráchárya, to be edited by Professor Peterson, of Bombay.

It is in contemplation to print the Tibetan text of the work *pari passu* with the Sanskrit, and Professor Peterson has been asked how the arrangement can be best carried out.

2. The translation of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, by Lt.-Col. Jarrett, from where it was left off by the late Mr. Blochmann.

3. The *Riāz-us-Salātīn*, or the Garden of Kings, Persian text and English translation. By Maulvi Abdul Haq Abid, Professor of Arabic and Persian in the Calcutta Madrasah College.

4. The *Brihaddharmapurāna*, one of the principal *Upapurānas*, to be edited by Pandit Hara Prasād Sāstri.

5. The *Bodhisattvāvadāna Kalpalatā*, by Kshemendra, to be edited by Babu Sarat Chandra Dās.

With regard to the *Bodhisattvāvadāna Kalpalatā*, Pandit Hara Prasād Sāstri remarked as follows:—

The three copies of the *Bodhisattvāvadāna Kalpalatā* which we have in Cambridge and in Calcutta are incomplete. They contain, so to say, only the second volume of the work, i. e., from 50 to 108th Pallava.

At the end of the colophon, in Add. 913, Cambridge Library, the scribe declares that the first half of the work is lost and could not be found anywhere.*

In noticing an old manuscript of the same work in the Asiatic Society's Library Dr. Rajendralāl Mitra says that "the codex under notice is obviously incomplete as it commences from the 51st chapter or pallava. It appears, however, from the presence of an invocatory verse at the beginning of the chapter and the absence of all such invocation at the beginning of subsequent chapters that the work was divided into two parts, of which the first included 50 chapters and the second 58."

From the similarity of names one might at first be inclined to infer that the *Bodhisattvāvadāna Kalpalatā* is the sequel of another work called the *Bodhisattvāvadāna*, but the following facts show that those two works are quite distinct.

In Add. 1306, Cambridge Library, a palm leaf manuscript copied in the reign of Anantamalla of Nepal in, N. S. 422, A. D. 1302, we get for the first time a glimpse of the existence of the first part of the work. The first 174 leaves of that manuscript are lost and the 175th leaf begins with the middle of the 41st *Avadāna* and continues to the end of the 49th and then begins the second half. The entire manuscript was in existence in 1302 and since then the first volume has been missing.

Further there is a metrical list appended at the end of the manuscript in the Society's Library which gives the names and contents of the *avadānas* of the first volume. On examination, I find that, with one exception, all the names mentioned in that list agree with the names

* रतु खेमेन्द्रकृत-अवदानशतकप्रत्यक्ष पराईमेव । पूर्वार्द्धं कुत्रचिन्न प्राप्तं ।

of the *avadānas*, as given in the copy of the work brought from Tibet by Bábú Sarat Chandra Dás. The single exception is, that the Bábú's Tibetan MS. substitutes an *avadāna*, called *Garbhakránti*, for the *avadāna* of the metrical list which is called *Shaḍḍanta*.

Since therefore among 50 *avadānas* there is only a difference of one name, the identity of the Tibetan manuscript with the lost work may be said to be complete. To Bábú Sarat Chandra Dás, is due the credit of recovering an ancient and valuable work which was given up for lost in India for about six hundred years.

In editing the second volume of the work Bábú Sarat Chandra will have the benefit, besides the block-print and the Tibetan translation, which he has brought from Lhasa, of the three manuscripts in the Libraries of Cambridge and Calcutta. But in editing the first volume he will have to depend entirely on the excellent and very carefully executed block-print and the Tibetan translation. I shall of course be always ready to render him any assistance that lies in my power in editing the Sanskrit portion of this valuable work, which may be considered as a store-house of Buddhist legends of the Maháyāna school, as the Mahāvastu is a store-house of those of the Mahāsanghikās. The work is written in easy flowing verse and in simple poetic and idiomatic Sanscrit. It is entirely free from that verbosity and tediousness of narration which characterises Buddhist Sanskrit works in general, a circumstance which may be accounted for by the fact that, as tradition informs us, the Kalpalatá was composed by a Brahmanic Sanskrit scholar, at the request of his Buddhist friends. Bábú Sarat Chandra's edition of Kalpalatá will not only be a valuable contribution to the Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, but will be a great help to scholars desirous of studying the Tibetan language, because they will be able to learn it through the medium of Sanskrit.

The work will be published with the Sanskrit and Tibetan texts in juxta-position.

The following extract from a letter from Professor Max Müller to Bábú Sarat Chandra Dás on the subject of *Ekotibháva* was read—

It seems to me that your interpretation is right—at all events, it is the best I know. I have taken the liberty to make a few alterations in your quotations from Pāṇini's grammar, so as to enable English readers to understand better what you mean. I have always had great faith in Tibetan translations, and I expect much from that quarter for an elucidation of Buddhist difficulties.

BÁBÚ SARAT CHANDRA DÁS exhibited a curious reed organ, called Phêng, the favourite musical ~~inst~~ ^{instrument} of the Siamese and the people

of Laos : also an old Tibetan Sanskrit Dictionary, brought from Lhasa, arranged in alphabetical order, and written in the U-mé, or headless character of Tibet.

The REV. FR. LAFONT made the following remarks on the musical instrument exhibited by Bábu Sarat Chandra Dás :—

The Phêng is a free-reed instrument, of very sweet tone and very cleverly made. The fourteen pipes are most carefully tuned to a full natural octave in the middle key and ré, mi, fa of a treble, with the la and di of a lower tone. The perfect chord do, mi, sol, do, is particularly good, and the two pipes tuned in sol are in perfect unison. It is interesting to see the careful manner in which the length of each pipe is adjusted by deep longitudinal slits, cleverly corrected for pitch by tiny little bits firmly cemented. The performer has only to blow gently through one universal mouth-piece carrying the wind to all the pipes, but allowing only those to speak where the little hole made above the reed is covered by the fingers of the musician. It is difficult to believe that the instrument is the result of pure native Siamese ingenuity, I feel inclined to think that a European musician had a hand in it.

The following papers were read—

1. *A general Theorem on the Differential Equations of Trajectories.*—
By BÁBÚ ASUTOSH MUKHOPÁDHYÁY, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E.

(Abstract.)

In a paper on "The Differential Equation of a Trajectory," which has been published in Part II of the Journal for 1887, and an abstract of which has already been given in the present volume,* the author pointed out that Mainardi's complicated solution of the problem of determining the oblique trajectory of a system of confocal ellipses, is equivalent to a pair of remarkably simple equations, which admit of an interesting geometrical interpretation. On re-examining the whole question to see if the very artificial process of Mainardi, by no means less complicated than his result, could be materially simplified, the author has been led to a very general theorem on the differential equations of trajectories, which is established and illustrated in the present paper. The paper is divided into five sections, of which the first is introductory. The second section contains the enunciation and demonstration of the theorem, the chief characteristic of which is the property that whenever the coordinates of a point on any curve can be expressed

* The equations on page 151 are wrongly printed ; they should have been

$$x = h \cos \phi \cdot \cosh n (\lambda + \phi)$$

$$y = h \sin \phi \cdot \sinh n (\lambda + \phi)$$

where $h^2 = a^2 - b^2$, so that h is half the distance between the foci.

by means of a single variable parameter, the coordinates of the corresponding point on the oblique trajectory may be similarly expressed. The third section gives the first example where the theorem is applied to the solution of Mainardi's problem. The fourth section contains the next six examples; the second example deals with a system of confocal hyperbolas; the third example considers a system of parabolas which have a common principal axis, and which touch each other at their common vertex; the fourth example treats, in two different ways, of a pencil of coplanar rays radiating from a point; the fifth example is about a system of circles which touch each other at a given point; the sixth example is concerned with a system of parabolas which have a common focus and principal axis; the seventh example considers the case of a certain transcendental curve. The fifth and last section of the paper treats of the application of the theory of Conjugate Functions to the subject under consideration; a new theorem is established which materially simplifies the calculations in many cases, of which three striking examples are given; the eighth example treats of the oblique trajectory of a tricircular sextic; the ninth example considers the inverses of a system of confocal ellipses, while the tenth example deals with a transcendental curve; the results are obtained with remarkable ease by the general theorem of this paper and a judicious use of conjugate functions; but from an inspection of their very form, it is clear that to have obtained the equations of these trajectories by the ordinary process, would have been well-nigh impossible. Lastly, a very interesting method is pointed out by which we may obtain, without any difficulty, an infinite number of curves whose oblique trajectories may be determined with ease by the theorems and methods of this paper.*

The paper will be published in full in Part II, of the Journal for 1887.

2. *The Kudarkhot inscription of Takshadatta.*—By DR. A. FÜHRER, (with an ink impression).

3. *Couplets on coins of Jehangir.*—By C. J. RODGERS, Esq., *Archæological Survey of the Punjab.*

4. *Notes on the Aboriginal tribes called Assurs, Brijias, Brihas, Karias.*—By W. H. P. DRIVER, Esq.

* Since this paper was read, a note has been added at the end of the fifth section, containing an elaborate discussion of Mainardi's problem by means of Elliptic Coordinates; it is pointed out that Mainardi's result is really equivalent to two solutions, of which only one is relevant to the problem, while the other is wholly extraneous; this remarkable fact does not seem to have been noticed before.

5. *The excavated temple at Núrpur, Kangra valley.*—By C. J. RODGERS, Esq., (with 5 photographs and a ground plan).

These papers will be published in full in the Journal, Part I.

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LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1886.

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N. B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the *Secretaries*, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the *Secretaries*.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the *Secretaries* whether it is their desire to continue members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the Bye-Laws, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

Date of Election.		
1860 Dec. 5.	R.	Abdul-Latíf, C. I. E., Nawab Bahádur. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Abdur Rahman, A. F. M. Barrister-at-Law. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1860 July 4.	N.R.	Ahmad Khán, Bahádur, Hon. Sayyid, C. S. I. <i>Aligarh</i> .
1872 April 3.	N.R.	Ashán-ullah, Nawáb. <i>Dacca</i> .
1860 April 4.	A.	Aitchison, J. E. T., M. D., Secretary to the Surgeon General, H. M.'s Forces, Bengal. <i>Europe</i> .
1884 Mar. 5.	L.M.	Ali; Sir Ali Kadar Syud Hassan, K. C. I. E., Bahádur. <i>Murshedabad</i> .
1874 June 3.	R.	Amír Alí, C. I. E., Hon. Syud, Barrister-at-Law. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1865 Jan. 11.	A.	Anderson, John, M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S., Superintendent, Indian Museum. <i>Europe</i> .
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Anderson, J. A. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1871 Sept. 6.	R.	Atkinson, Edwin Felix Thomas, B. A., C. S. Acct.-General, Bengal. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1869 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Attar Singh Bahádur, Sirdár, C. I. E., M. U. F. Chief of Bhadour. <i>Ludiana</i> .
1870 Feb. 2.	L.M.	Baden-Powell, Baden Henry, C. S., C. I. E., Offg. Judge, Chief Court of the Panjab. <i>Lahore</i> .
1873 Aug. 6.	N.R.	Badgley, Lt.-Col. William Francis, S. C., Offg. Deputy Superintendent of Surveys. <i>Madura</i> .
1862 Feb. 5.	R.	Baisák, Gaurdás, Deputy Magistrate. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1865 Nov. 7.	N.S.	Ball, Valentine, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe</i> .
1862 Aug. 1.	R.	Barclay, Arthur, M. B., Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service. <i>C</i>

Date of Election.		
1869 Dec. 1.	L.M.	Barker, R. A., M. D., Civil Surgeon. <i>Nya Doomka, Santhal Pergannah.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	A.	Barkley, D. G., M. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Jan. 17.	N.R.	Barman, Kishor Kumār Rádhá Dev, Juvraj of Hill Tipperah. <i>Tipperah.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	R.	Barman, Damudar Dás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Aug. 5.	A.	Barnett, John, Bengal Pilot Service. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Barstow, Henry Clements, C. S., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Cawnpore.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	R.	Barnes, Frederick Carnac. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 June 2.	F.M.	Baumgarten, Casper Wilhelm. <i>Batavia.</i>
1873 Feb. 5.	R.	Bayne, R. R., M. E. I. B. A., Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. Railway. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1864 Sept. 7.	N.R.	Beames, John, B. C. S., Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan Division. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	N.R.	Beighton, T. D., C. S., Offg. Judge. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1862 Oct. 8.	N.R.	Bernard, Sir Charles Edward, K. C. S. I., C. S., Chief Commissioner. <i>British Burmah.</i>
1872 Aug. 7.	R.	Beverley, The Hon. Henry, M. A., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	R.	Beveridge, Henry, C. S., District and Sessions Judge. <i>Alipur.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	R.	Bhakta, Krishna Gopal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Biddulph, Lt.-Col. J., B. S. C. <i>Deoli.</i>
1884 Jan. 2.	N.R.	Bidie, G. Brigade-Surgeon, M. B., F. L. S., C. I. E., Supdt. Govt. Central Museum. <i>Madras.</i>
1884 Feb. 6.	N.R.	Bigg-Wither, Major A. C., B. A., A. I. C. E. <i>Quetta.</i>
1885 Jan. 7.	N.R.	Bignold, T. F., C. S., Dist. and Sessions Judge. <i>Sooree.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Bilgrámi, Syud Ali, B. A., A. E. S. M., F. G. S. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1886 Aug. 4.	N.R.	Bingham, Capt. Charles Thomas, B. S. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests. <i>Burmah.</i>
1857 Mar. 4.	L.M.	Blanford, H. F., A. E. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., Meteorological Reporter, Govt. of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Blanford, W. T., A. E. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>London.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	R.	Blyth, W. D., M. A., LL. D., C. S., Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Dec. 12.	N.R.	Boileau, Capt. Thomas Smalley, B. S. C. <i>Dibrughar.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Bolton, C. W., C. S., Magte. and Collector. <i>Gya.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Pramatha Náth, B. Sc., F. G. S., Geological Survey of India. <i>Raipur, C. P.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	A.	Bowie, Major M. M. <i>Europe.</i>
1868 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Boxwell, John, C. S., Offg. Comr., Patna Divn. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1876 May 4.	A.	Bradshaw, Brigade-Surgeon A. F., A. M. D. <i>Egypt.</i>
1860 Mar. 7.	L.M.	Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K. C. I. E., C. I. E., PH. D., F. L. S., F. E. S. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1879 April 2.	R.	Calcutta, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Jan. 20.	N.R.	Cadell, Alan, B. A., c. s., Magte. <i>Aligarh, N.-W. P.</i>
1880 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Carlleyle, A. C., Archæological Survey of India. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Carter, Philip John, Deputy Conservator of Forests. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	A.	Cayley, Surgeon-Major H. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Chambers, J. W. <i>Narainganj.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	A.	Channing, Francis Chorley, B. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 May 5.	N.R.	Chatterji, Tára Prasáda, Deputy Magte. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	R.	Chaudhuri, Govinda Kumár. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1861 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Haranchandra, Zamindar. <i>Sherpur, Maimansingh.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Khired Chandra Rai. <i>Berhampore College.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rádhaballabha. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Raja Suryakánta, Bahádur. <i>Mymensing.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Clark, H. Martyn, M. B. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	F.M.	Clarke, Major Henry Wilberforce, R. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Clerk, Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm G. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	N.R.	Cockburn, John, Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent. <i>Karwi.</i>
1884 April 2.	N.R.	Cole, Major H. H., R. E. <i>Mhow.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Condanhove, Count H. Attaché Austro-Hungarian Legation in the Argentine Republic Uruguay and Paraguay.
1874 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Constable, Archibald, Resident Engineer and Personal Asst. to Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	R.	Cotes, E. C., Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Crawford, James, B. A., c. s., Barrister-at-Law, Offg. District and Sessions Judge. <i>Nuddea.</i>
1877 June 6.	R.	Croft, The Hon. Sir A. W., K. C. I. E., C. I. E., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Crombie, Alexander, M. D., Civil Surgeon. <i>Dacca.</i>
1883 April 4.	N.R.	Crosthwaite, C. H. T., c. s. I., c. s., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. <i>Nágpur.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Cunningham, David Douglas, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Dames, Mansel Longworth, c. s., Asst. Commissioner. <i>Dera Ismail Khan.</i>
1877 June 6.	N.R.	Darbhangá, Sir Luchmessur Sing, K. C. I. E., Bahádur, Mahárájá of. <i>Darbhangá.</i>
1865 June 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rájá Jaykishna, Bahádur, c. s. I. <i>Bijnor.</i>
1879 April 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rám Saran, M. A., Secy. Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited. <i>Fyzabad, Oudh.</i>
1869 April 7.	F.M.	Day, Dr. Francis, F. L. S., F. Z. S. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1885 May 6.	N.R.	Dé, Kumár Baikuntanáth. <i>Balasore.</i>
1885 Jan. 7.	A.	De Prée, Col. G. C. Surveyor General of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Deb, Kumár Nilkrishna, Bahádur. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1859 Oct. 6.	N.R.	Delmerick, J. G., Extra Assistant Commissioner. <i>Mussoorie.</i>
1862 May 7.	N.R.	Dhanapati Singh Dughar, Raí Bahádur. <i>Azimganj.</i>
1877 July 4.	R.	Diler Jang, Nawáb Syad Ashgar Alí, Khan Bahádur, c. s. i. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Douglas, J. C., Supdt. of Telegraph. <i>Vizagapatam.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Doyle, Patrick, C. E., F. G. S., M. R. A. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Duthie, J. F., Superintendent, Govt. Botanical Gardens. <i>Saharanpur.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	R.	Dutt, Kedárnáth, Depy. Collector. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	F.M.	Eden, The Hon. Sir Ashley, K. C. S. I., C. I. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1870 Mar. 9.	L.M.	Edinburgh, H. R. H. The Duke of. <i>Europe.</i>
1863 May 6.	A.	Edgar, John Ware, c. s. i., c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	A.	Egerton, The Hon. Sir Robert Eyles, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 2.	R.	Eliot, J. M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	R.	Elson Samuel, R. Bengal Pilot Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1863 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Fedden, Francis, Asst., Geological Survey of India. <i>Vizagapatam.</i>
1876 Jan. 5.	F.M.	Feistmantel, Ottokar, M. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Fiddian, W., M. A., C. S., Offg. Magistrate and Collector. <i>Birbhum.</i>
1879 July 2.	R.	Finucane, M., C. S., Director of Agriculture, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	A.	Fisher, John Hadden, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Fleet, John Faithfull, C. I. E., B.O., C. S. <i>Sholapur, Bombay Presidency.</i>
1876 July 5.	N.R.	Foulkes, The Rev. Thos., F. L. S., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Chaplain. <i>Coimbatore, Madras Presy.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	A.	Fryer, Colonel G. E., M. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Gajapati, Ananda Rám, Raja of Vizianagram. <i>Vizianagram.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Gamble, J. S., M. A., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle. <i>Madras.</i>
1883 Aug. 1.	N.R.	Garga, Kumár Isvariprasád, Zemindar. <i>Maisádal.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Gastrell, Major-General James Eardley. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	R.	Gay, E., M. A., F. R. A. S., Comptroller-General. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Aug. 30.	R.	Ghose, Manmohan. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1871 May 3.	R.	Ghosha, Káliprasanna. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Feb. 3.	R.	Ghosha, Pratápachandra, B. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Giles, George M., M. B., F. R. C. S., Surgeon Naturalist, S. S. "Investigator." <i>Sandoway.</i>
1886 Sep. 30	N.R.	Gimlette, George Hart Desmond, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, M. D., M. CH., M. R. C. S., L. S. A. <i>The Residency Nepal.</i>
1861 Feb. 5.	N.S.	Godwin-Austen, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., F. R. S., F. Z. S., F. E. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1882 May 3.	R.	Golam Sarwar, Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1862 July 2.	N.R.	Gordon, Robert, C. E. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	R.	Gosáin, Hem Chunder. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1863 Nov. 4.	F.M.	Gowan, Major-General J. Y. <i>Europe.</i>
1879 Jan. 8.	R.	Gowan, Major W. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Nov. 7.	L.M.	Grant, Alexander, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	R.	Grierson, George Abraham, C. S. <i>Howrah.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Griesbach, C. L., C. I. E., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey of India.
1861 Sept. 4.	A.	Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry, C. S., K. C. S. I. <i>Europe.</i>
1861 Feb. 6.	N.R.	Growse, Frederick Salmon, M. A., C. S., C. I. E., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Fatehgarh, N.-W. P.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Gupta Ashootosh, C. S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector. <i>Munshigunge, Dacca.</i>
1880 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Gupta, Behárilál, C. S. <i>Furreedpore.</i>
1883 June 6.	N.R.	Gurdýál Singh, Sirdár, C. S., Asst. Commissioner. <i>Hoshiarpur, Panjab.</i>
1867 July 3.	N.R.	Hacket, Charles Augustus, Assistant Geol. Survey of India. <i>Camp Abu, Rajputana.</i>
1883 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Harding, Francis Henry, B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	A.	Harraden, S. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Sep. 27.	R.	Hart, J., Attorney-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Hendley, Surgeon Major Thomas Holbein. <i>Jeypore.</i>
1883 May 2.	N.R.	Hill, Samuel, Alexander, B. SC., A. R. S. M., F. C. S., Prof. of Physical Science, Muir College and Meteor. Reporter to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1872 Dec. 4.	F.M.	Hoernle, Rev. A. F. R., PH. D., Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah. <i>Europe.</i>
1878 Mar. 6.	N.R.	Hoey, W. <i>Etawah.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Hogg, Alexander. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Hooper, John, C. S., Settlement Officer. <i>Basti, N.-W. P.</i>
1873 Jan. 8.	L.M.	Houstoun, G. L., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1863 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Howell, Mortimer Sloper, C. S. <i>Mirzapur, N.-W. P.</i>
1878 Sep. 25.	N.R.	Hughes, G., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Jhang.</i>
1867 Aug. 7.	N.R.	Hughes, T. H., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., Geol. Survey of India. <i>Kutni, E. I. E.</i>

Date of Election.		
1866 Jan. 17.	A.	Hughes, Major W. G., M. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1870 Jan. 5.	N.R.	Hume, Allan Octavian, C. B., C. S. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Hussein, Syud, B. A., Secy. to Nizam of Hyderabad's Council.
1872 Dec. 4.	N.R.	Ibbetson, Denzil Charles Jelf, C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Delhi.</i>
1866 Mar. 7.	N.R.	Irvine, William, C. S., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Ghazipur.</i>
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Iskander Ali Mirza, Prince. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Jackson, William Grierson, B. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Aug. 4.	R.	Jahán Qadr Muhammad Wáhid Alí, Bahádur, Prince. <i>Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
1876 July 5.	A.	Jarrad, Lieut. F. W., R. N., F. R. A. S., Marine Survey Dept. <i>Europe.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	R.	Jarrett, Lt.-Col. H. S., B. S. C., Secy. to the Board of Examiners. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Jenkins, Major Thomas Morris, M. S. C., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Sandoway.</i>
1862 Mar. 5.	A.	Johnstone, Lieut.-Colonel James William Hope. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	A.	Johnstone, Col. Sir James, K. C. S. I., C. S. I. <i>Europe.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Johore, H. H. the Maharájá of, K. C. S. I. <i>New Johore, Singapore.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	R.	Jones, E. J., Geol. Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Jones, S. S., B. A., C. S. <i>Tipperah.</i>
1882 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Kennedy, Pringle, M. A. <i>Mozufferpur.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Khudá Baksh, Khán Bahádur, Maulavi. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	A.	Kitts, Eustace John, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	R.	King, G., M. B., F. L. S., Supdt., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	King, Lucas White, B. A., LL. B., C. S. <i>Ajmere.</i>
1862 Jan. 15.	R.	King, W., Jr., B. A., D. SC. F. G. S., Depy. Supdt. Geol. Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Kirton, Surgeon-Major William Henry, F. L. S., Medical Store-Keeper. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	R.	Kisch, H. M., M. A., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Sep. 27.	N.R.	La Touche, James John Digges, B. A., C. S. <i>Menbu, Upper Burma.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	R.	Laughlin, Robert Campbell, Asst. Supdt., Govt. Telegraph Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Lee, J. Bridges, M. A., F. G. S., F. C. S., F. Z. S., Barrister-at-Law. <i>Lahore.</i>
1880 July 7.	A.	Lewis, Rev. Arthur, B. A., Vice-Principal, St. John's Divinity School. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1873 Feb. 5.	A.	Lewis, Timothy Richards, M. B., Special Asst. to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	N.R.	Luson, Hewling, C. S., Assistant Magistrate. <i>Meherpur.</i>
1869 July 7.	N.R.	Lyall, Charles James, B. A., C. S. <i>Shillong.</i>
1870 April 7.	L.M.	Lyman, B. Smith. <i>Northampton, Mass., U. S., America.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	A.	McCabe, R. B., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1868 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Macauliffe, Michael, B. A., C. S., Judicial Assistant Commissioner. <i>Sialkot.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Macdonald, A. Editor, "Englishman." <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 June 2.	N.R.	Macdonald, James, C. E. <i>Rurki</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	R.	Macdonnell, A. P., B. A., C. S., Offg. Secy., Govt. of India, Home Dept. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Feb. 5.	A.	Macgregor, Major C. R., F. R. G. S., 44th N. I. <i>Europe.</i>
1848 April 5.	L.M.	MacLagan, General Robert, B. E., F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	R.	MacLeod, Surgeon-Major Kenneth, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 May 5.	N.R.	MacLeod, Roderick Henry, B. C. S., Asst. Magte. <i>Kasia, Gorakhpur, N.-W. P.</i>
1881 July 6.	R.	Mahomed Firukh Sháh, Prince. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Mahomed Latif Khán, Sayyid, Khán Bahádur. <i>Bamu, Panjab.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	R.	Mahomed Yusoof, Hon. Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Mainwaring, Major-General George Byres, S. C. <i>Serampur.</i>
1878 April 3.	A.	Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 July 6.	R.	Mallik, Kumár Debendra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	R.	Mallik, Yadulál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 May 5.	N.R.	Mandalik, The Hon. Rao Sahib Visvanáth Náráyana, C. S. I. <i>Bombay.</i>
1869 July 7.	N.R.	Markham, Alexander Macaulay, C. S., F. R. G. S., Collector. <i>Banda.</i>
1877 Feb. 7.	A.	Marshall, Major George Fred. Lycester, R. E., Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, P. W. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	N.R.	Meade, Capt. Malcolm John, S. C., Supdt. Moghea Operations. <i>Nimach.</i>
1860 Mar. 7.	R.	Medlicott, H. B., M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S., Director, Geological Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Mar. 7.	N.R.	Medlycott, Rev. Adolphus Edwin, Ph. D., Military Chaplain. <i>Ferozepur, Panjab.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	R.	Mehta, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Middlemiss, C. S. <i>Chakrata, N.-W. P.</i>
1871 Sept. 6.	F.M.	Miles, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., S. C., Political Agent. <i>Muscat.</i>

Date of Election.		
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Miles, William Harry. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 July 6.	A.	Miller, A. B., B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Official Assignee. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 May 6.	N.R.	Minchin, F. J. V. <i>Aska, Ganjam.</i>
1875 Aug. 4.	A.	Minchin, Colonel, O. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1856 Mar. 5.	R.	Mitra, Rájendralála, Rái Bahádur, LL. D., C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Dec. 6.	F.M.	Mockler, Lt.-Col. E., British Consul. <i>Basrah, Persian Gulf.</i>
1886 May 5.	N.R.	Molesworth, Capt. E. H. Commandant Police Levy. <i>Dibrugarh.</i>
1883 Dec. 12.	N.R.	Möller, Otto Chrestien. <i>Tukvar, Darjeeling.</i>
1881 May 4.	N.R.	Molloy, Major Edward, 5th Goorkhas. <i>Abbottabad, Hazara, Panjab.</i>
1884 June 4.	R.	Moncreiffe, T. G. H. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Apr. 2.	R.	Mondy, Edmund F., Civil Engineering Coll. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1881 Dec. 7.	F.M.	Monteath, J. J., M. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Muir, J. W., M. A., C. S. <i>Mirzapore.</i>
1879 May 7.	R.	Mukerjea, Bhudeva, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	R.	Mukerji Rangalála. <i>Rahuta, 24-Pergunnahs.</i>
1867 Mar. 6.	R.	Mukerjea, Raja, The Hon. Pearimohan, C. S. I., M. A. <i>Uttarpara.</i>
1882 Jan. 4.	R.	Mukerji, Girijábhushan, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 July 1.	R.	Mukerjea, Nilmani, Professor, Sanskrit College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 May 5.	R.	Mukhopádhyaýa, Asutosh, M. A., F. B. A. S., F. B. S. E. <i>Bhowanipur, Calcutta.</i>
1885 June 3.	N.R.	Naemwoollah, Maulavi, Depy. Magte. <i>Bulandshahr.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Napier, J. R. <i>Europe.</i>
1876 May 4.	R.	Nash, A. M., M. A., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Nov. 2.	R.	Nicéville, L. de., F. E. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 July 7.	N.R.	Nursing Rao, A. V. <i>Vizagapatam.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Nyáyaratna, Pandit Mahámahopádhyaýa Mahesh-chandra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1871 July 5.	N.R.	Oates, E. W., C. E., Engineer, P. W. D., Garrison Div., Sittang Canal. <i>Burmah.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	N.R.	Oldham, Surgeon-Major C. F., F. B. G. S. <i>Dharamsalla.</i>
1883 Dec. 1.	N.R.	Oldham, R. D., A. R. S. M., Asst., Geol. Sur. of India.
1883 Aug. 30.	N.R.	Oliver, Edw. Emmerson, M. I. C. E., Under-Secy. to Govt. Panjab, P. W. D. <i>Lahore.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	F.M.	Oliver, James William, Forest Dept. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Aug. 4.	L.M.	Pandia, Pandit Mohanlall Vishnulall, F. T. S., Member and Secy., Royal Council of Meywar. <i>Oodeypur.</i>

Date of Election.		
1880 Jan. 7.	F.M.	Pargiter, Frederick E., B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	A.	Parry, J. W., C. E., ASSOC. M. I. C. E., Asst. Engineer. <i>Europe.</i>
1862 May 7.	L.M.	Partridge, Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen, M. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Peal, S. E. <i>Sibsagar, Assam.</i>
1860 Feb. 1.	F.M.	Pearse, General Geo. Godfrey, C. B., B. H. A., Godfrey House. <i>Cheltenham.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Pedler, Alexander, F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1864 Mar. 2.	A.	Pellew, Fleetwood Hugo, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	N.R.	Peppé, T. F. <i>Shahabad.</i>
1881 Aug. 25.	R.	Percival, Hugh Melville, M. A., Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Plowden, Lieut.-Colonel Trevor C., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
1877 Aug. 1.	N.R.	Peters, C. T., M. B., Surgeon-Major. <i>Burmah.</i>
1868 May 6.	A.	Peterson, F. W., F. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	R.	Prideaux, Lieut.-Colonel William Francis, B. S. C. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Rai, Bipina Chandra, B. L. <i>Rungpore.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	R.	Reynolds, The Hon'ble Herbert John, B. A., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Aug. 4.	A.	Reynolds, Herbert William Ward, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Risley, H. H., B. A., C. S. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1860 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Rivett-Carnac, John Henry, C. S., C. I. E., F. S. A., Opium Agent. <i>Ghazipur.</i>
1878 Sep. 25.	A.	Robertson, Rev. J. <i>Europe.</i>
1865 Feb. 1.	A.	Robinson, S. H. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 Aug. 30.	N.R.	Roy, Nanda Kumár. <i>Giridhi.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Rustomjee, H. M. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Sep. 30.	A.	Sage, E. M., Asst. Engineer, P. W. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 May 2.	N.R.	Sandford, W. <i>Somastipur, Tirhoot.</i>
1872 Dec. 4.	R.	Sarasvati, Pránnáth, Pandit, M. A., B. L. <i>Bhowanipur.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Sarkár, The Hon. Dr. Mahendralál, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Sarvádrikári, Rájakumár. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Sástri, Haraprasád, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 May 4.	A.	Schlich, Dr. W. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 April 2.	N.R.	Scotland, John Parry, C. E., Ex. Engineer. <i>Buzar.</i>
1874 July 1.	R.	Scully, Dr. John. <i>H. M.'s Mint, Calcutta.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Sen, Hirálál, Excise Department. <i>Berhampur, Murshidabad.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Sen, Dr. Rám Dás. <i>Berhampur, Murshidabad.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Sen, Yadunáth. <i>Khurda, Puri.</i>
1885 April 1.	R.	Sen, Narendranáth. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1879 Jan. 8.	F.M.	Sewell, R., M. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1879 May 7.	A.	Sheridan, C. J., C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Shopland, E. R., Indian Marine, Port Officer. <i>Akyab.</i>
1882 May 3.	N.R.	Shyamaldás, Kaviráj, Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharáná of Udaipur. <i>Udaipur.</i>
1878 April 3.	A.	Simson, A. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Sep. 3.	R.	Singh, Kumár Indrachandra, of Paikparah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1853 Dec. 7.	N.R.	Singh, Isvariprashád, Maharájá, C. S. I. <i>Benares.</i>
1885 April 1.	R.	Singh, Kumár Saratchunder. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	N.R.	Singh, Maharájá Kumár Harendra Kishore. <i>Bettiah.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	N.R.	Singh, Lachman, Rájá. <i>Bulandshahr.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	N.R.	Singh, Narain, Rájá Rám. <i>Khugrah, Monghyr.</i>
1880 June 2.	N.R.	Singh, Thákur Garuradhawaya Prasád, Rájá of Beswan, Beswan Fort. <i>Aligarh.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	R.	Siñha, Baláichánd. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 July 7.	R.	Sircár, Krishna Gopál, M. B. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1872 Aug. 5.	N.R.	Skrefsrud, Rev. L. O., Indian Home Mission to the Santháls. <i>Rampur Hát.</i>
1864 Sept. 7.	N.R.	Sladen, Col. E. B., M. S. C. <i>Akyab.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	R.	Smith, N. F. F. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 June 3.	N.R.	Smith, Vincent Arthur, C. S., Settlement Officer. <i>Basti, N.-W. P.</i>
1872 July 3.	N.R.	Stephen, Carr, B. L., Judl. Asst. Commr. <i>Ludianah.</i>
1879 Oct. 2.	N.R.	Sterndale, R. A., F. E. G. S., Asst. Commr. of Currency. <i>Bombay.</i>
1882 May 3.	A.	Stewart, H. E. Sir Donald M., Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I. <i>Europe.</i>
1876 Aug. 2.	N.R.	St. John, Lieut.-Col. Sir Oliver Beauchamp, R. E., K. C. S. I., Agent Governor General. <i>Beluchistan.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Sturt, Lieut. Robert Ramsay Napier, B. S. C., Panjab Frontier Force. <i>Kohar.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Swinhoe, Lieut.-Col. C., B. S. C., Asst. Comy. Genl. <i>Kuráchi.</i>
1864 Aug. 11.	R.	Swinhoe, W., Attorney-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Swynnerton, Rev. Charles. <i>Naushera.</i>
1868 June 3.	R.	Tagore, The Hon. Maharájá Jotendra Mohun, K. C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	R.	Tawney, C. H., M. A., Principal, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 Mar. 4.	A.	Taylor, Commander A. D., late Indian Navy. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May 5.	N.R.	Taylor, W. C., Settlement Officer. <i>Khurda, Orissa.</i>
1860 May 2.	A.	Temple, Sir R., Bart, K. C. S. I., C. I. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1878 June 5.	N.R.	Temple, Capt. R. C., S. C. <i>Ambala.</i>
1876 Feb. 2.	A.	Tennant, Major-General James Francis, R. E., F. E. S., C. I. E., Mint Master. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1875 June 2.	N.R.	Thibaut, Dr. G., Principal, Sanskrit College. <i>Benares.</i>
1886 Aug. 4.	R.	Thomas, Robert Edmond Skyring. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Thomson, Colonel, W. B., B. S. C. <i>Kashmir.</i>
1847 June 2.	L.M.	Thuillier, Major-Genl. Sir Henry Edward Landor, B. A., C. S. I., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 June 6.	N.R.	Toker, Lieut.-Col. Alliston Champion, B. S. C., 18th N. I. <i>Burma.</i>
1871 April 5.	F.M.	Treffitz, Oscar. <i>Europe.</i>
1861 June 5.	L.M.	Tremlett, James Dyer, M. A., C. S., Judge, Chief Court. <i>Panjab.</i>
1872 July 3.	R.	Trevor, Colonel William Spottiswoode, R. E., with the Supreme Govt. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Tufnell, Lieut. R. H. C., 30th M. N. I. <i>Madras.</i>
1885 May 6.	R.	Verdean, Ivan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	N.R.	Waddell, Dr. Laurence Austine, M.B., Indian Medical Service. <i>Upper Burmah.</i>
1865 Nov. 1.	R.	Waldie, David, F. C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 May 3.	R.	Waterhouse, Lt.-Col. James, B. S. C., Dy. Supdt., Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 July 1.	F.M.	Watt, Dr. George, C. I. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1876 Dec. 6.	A.	Webb, W. T., M. A., Professor, Presidency College. <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	R.	Westland, James, C. S., Financial Secretary. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Whiteway, Richard Stephen, C. S., Collector. <i>Etawah.</i>
1878 Aug. 29.	A.	Whittall, R., Forest Dept. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Feb. 4.	A.	Wilson, The Hon. Arthur. <i>Europe.</i>
1870 Aug. 3.	R.	Wilson, Robert Henry, B. A., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1878 Mar. 6.	N.R.	Wilson, J., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Sháhpur, Panjab.</i>
1870 Jan. 5.	R.	Wood-Mason, James. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	N.R.	Woodthorpe, Lieut.-Col. Robert Gossett, R. E., Asst. Supdt., Survey of India. <i>Manipur.</i>

SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.

- 1884 Jan. 15. James Prescott Joule, Esq., LL. D., F. R. S. *Manchester.*
 1884 Jan. 15. Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor in the University of *Jena.*
 1884 Jan. 15. Charles Meldrum, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. *Mauritius.*
 1884 Jan. 15. A. H. Sayce, Esq., Professor of Comp. Philology. *Oxford.*
 1884 Jan. 15. M. Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France.
Paris.
 1884 Jan. 15. Sir Monier Monier Williams, *Knt.*, K. C. I. E., C. I. E., M. A.,
 D. C. L., LL. D., Boden Prof. of Sanskrit. *Oxford.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- 1848 Feb. 2. Sir J. D. Hooker, K. C. S. I., C. B., M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S.
 F. G. S. *Kew.*
 1853 April 6. Major-General H. C. Rawlinson, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S.
London.
 1858 July 6. B. H. Hodgson. *Europe.*
 1860 Mar. 7. Professor Max Müller. *Oxford.*
 1860 Nov. 7. Dr. Aloys Sprenger. *Heidelberg.*
 1860 Nov. 7. Dr. Albrecht Weber. *Berlin.*
 1868 Feb. 5. Major General Sir A. Cunningham, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.,
 C. I. E., R. E. *Europe.*
 1868 Feb. 5. Professor Bápu Deva Sástri. *Benares.*
 1872 May 1. Sir G. B. Airy, K. C. B., M. A., D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S. *London.*
 1872 June 5. Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL. D., PH. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. Z. S.,
 F. L. S. *London.*
 1875 Nov. 3. Dr. O. Böhtlingk. *Leipzig.*
 1875 Nov. 3. Prof. J. O. Westwood. *Oxford.*
 1876 April 5. Col. H. Yule, R. E., C. B. *London.*
 1876 April 5. Dr. Werner Siemens. *Berlin.*
 1879 June 4. Prof. E. B. Cowell, D. C. L. *Cambridge.*
 1879 June 4. Dr. A. Günther, V. P. R. S. *London.*
 1879 June 4. Dr. J. Janssen. *Paris.*
 1879 June 4. Prof. H. Milne-Edwards. *Paris.*
 1879 June 4. Prof. P. Regnaud. *Lyons.*
 1879 June 4. E. Renan. *Paris.*
 1881 Dec. 7. Professor Hermann L. F. Helmholtz. *Berlin.*
 1881 Dec. 7. Dr. Rudolph v. Roth. *Tübingen.*
 1881 Dec. 7. Sir William Thomson, *Knt.*, LL. D., F. R. S., F. R. S. E.
Glasgow.
 1881 Dec. 7. Professor William Wright, LL. D. *Cambridge.*
 1883 Feb. 7. W. T. Blanford, A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S.,
 F. Z. S. *London.*
 1883 Feb. 7. Alfred Russell Wallace, F. L. S., F. R. G. S. *Godalming.*
 1883 Feb. 7. Prof. William Dwight Whitney. *Newhaven, Connecticut,*
U. S.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Date of Election		
1844 Oct.	2.	Macgowan, Dr. J. <i>Europe.</i>
1856 July	2.	Krämer, A. von. <i>Alexandria.</i>
1856 „	2.	Porter, Rev. J. <i>Damascus.</i>
1856 „	2.	Smith, Dr. E. <i>Beyrout.</i>
1856 „	2.	Tailor, J., Esq. <i>Bussorah.</i>
1857 Mar.	4.	Nietner, J., Esq. <i>Ceylon.</i>
1859 Nov.	2.	Frederick, Dr. H. <i>Batavia.</i>
1860 Feb.	1.	Baker, The Rev. H. <i>E. Malabar.</i>
1861 July	3.	Gösche, Dr. R.
1862 Mar.	3.	Murray, A., Esq. <i>London.</i>
1863 July	4.	Barnes, R. H., Esq. <i>Ceylon.</i>
1866 May	7.	Schlagintweit, Prof. E. von. <i>Berlin.</i>
1868 „	5.	Holmböe, Prof. <i>Christiana.</i>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1874 April	1.	Lafont, Rev. Fr. E., s. j., c. i. e. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Dec.	1.	Bate, Rev. J. D. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1875 „	1.	Maulavi Abdul Hai, Madrasah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June	7.	Giles, Herbert, Esq. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Feb.	7.	Rodgers, C. J. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1884 Aug.	6.	Moore, F., F. R. S., F. L. S. <i>London.</i>
1885 Dec.	2.	Dr. A. Führer. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1886 Dec.	1.	Babu Saratchandra Dás, c. i. e. <i>Darjeeling.</i>

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1886.

BY RETIREMENT.

J. M. Douie, Esq., c. s.
 C. W. Marshall, Esq.
 Dr. C. J. Jackson.
 L. J. K. Brace, Esq.
 S. Gore-Brown, Esq.
 Sir Auckland Colvin.
 Maulavi Dilawar Hussein Ahmed.
 Maulavi Kabir-uddin Ahmed.
 J. A. Bourdillon, Esq., c. s.
 E. E. A. Kuster, Esq.
 Maulavi Serajul Islam.
 C. S. Bayley, Esq., c. s.
 W. C. Benett, Esq.
 R. G. Thomson, Esq., c. s.

J. R. Reid, Esq., c. s.
F. C. Black, Esq.
C. Girdlestone, Esq., c. s.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

H. L. St.-Barbe, Esq., c. s.
J. Holdsworth-Fisher, Esq.
The Hon. James Gibbs, c. s. i., c. i. n.
Dr. J. E. N. Wise.
Babu Rajkrishna Mukerji.

Honorary Members.

Edward Thomas, Esq.
A. Grote, Esq., c. s.

Corresponding Members.

B. von. Schlagintweit, Esq.

Associate Members.

J. Schanburgh, Esq.
Rev. C. H. Dall.

BY REMOVAL.

Under Rule 9.

Maulvi Syad Mahdi Ali Nawaz Jang, Bahadur.

Under Rule 38.

T. Blissett, Esq.
Babu Bhairubchunder Chatterji.
Captain L. A. C. Cook.
Babu Sibchunder Nag.
Babu Protap Narain Singh.
J. C. Rees, Esq.
G. R. C. Williams, Esq., c. s.
P. de Lacy Johnstone, Esq., c. s.
Babu Benode Behary Mullick.
Mirza Saraiya Jah Bahadur.

[APPENDIX.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1886.

TO ESTABLISHMENT.

TO CONTINGENCIES.

TO LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.

TO PUBLICATIONS.

To Printing charges of circulars, receipts-forms, &c.		78	10	0				
To Extraordinary Miscellaneous	403	11	0		17,974	7	7	
To Personal Account (writes off and Miscellaneous) ..	.....				381	0	0	
To Balance .. .	.....				141,492	7	10	
Total Rs.					<u>159,847</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	

NO. 1.
of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last Report Rs. 142,583 15 10

By CASH RECEIPTS.

Publications sold for Cash	...	...	Rs.	1,831	12	5
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	6,216	2	7
Advances recovered	...	...	...	5	4	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	281	11	8
				8,334	15	2

By PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Admission Fees	...	...	...	768	0	0
Subscriptions	...	...	...	7,640	0	0
Sales on Credit	...	...	...	466	10	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	54	6	5
				8,929	0	5

Total Income 17,263 15 7

Total Rs. 159,847 15 5

H. M. PERCIVAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal,

Examined & found correct.

MEUGENS & KING,
Public Accountants.

STATEMENT

Oriental Publication Fund in Account

Dr.

To CASH EXPENDITURE.

Printing Charges	...	...	...	Rs.	9,513	4	6	
Editing Charges	...	...	...	...	4,053	10	0	
Salaries	...	...	...	...	1,255	6	0	
Advertising	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	
Binding	...	...	...	...	16	14	0	
Freight	...	...	...	...	46	0	0	
Stationery	...	...	...	...	36	4	0	
Postage	...	...	...	...	678	2	0	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	81	2	9	
Commission on Collecting Bills	...	...	...	...	69	9	1	
Iron racks &c. for keeping the publications	...	...	...	...	1,963	1	9	
					17,833	6	1	
To PERSONAL ACCOUNT (writes off and Miscellaneous)					49	2	0	
				Total Expenditure				17,882 8 1
			To Balance	...	.....			16,943 2 6

Total Rs. ... 34,825 10 7

NO. 2.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last Report Rs. 20,071 6 7

BY CASH RECEIPTS.

Government Allowance	...	...	Rs.	9,000	0	0
Publications sold for Cash	...	...	...	2,273	1	6
Advances recovered	...	...	...	127	9	0
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	660	0	0
				12,060	10	6

BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Sales on Credit	...	...	...	2,606	15	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	86	10	0
				2,693	9	6

Total Income 14,754 4 0

Total Rs. ... 34,825 10 7

H. M. PERCIVAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined & found correct.

MEUGENS & KING,
Public Accountants.

STATEMENT
Sanskrit Manuscript Fund in Account

Dr.

To CASH EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,402	2	3	
Travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	594	8	0	
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	0	
Purchase of MSS.	...	...	...	...	...	154	6	0	
Freight	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Copying	...	...	...	...	...	54	13	6	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	0	
Commission	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	9	
Total Expenditure									2,269 10 6
To Balance...									2,121 11 0
Total Rs.						...			4,391 5 6

NO. 3.

*with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.***Cr.**

By Balance from last Report	Rs.	1,120	11	0
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BY CASH RECEIPTS.

Government Allowances	Rs.	3,200	0	0
Publications sold for Cash	54	0	0
Advances recovered	0	10	6
				<u>3,254</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Publications sold on Credit	16	0	0
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Total Income		<u>3,270</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
				<u>4,391</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

H. M. PERCIVAL,

*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,**Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS & KING,

Public Accountants.

STATEMENT

Personal

Dr.

To Balance from last Report	Rs. 4,084 1 9
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To CASH EXPENDITURE.

Advances for purchase of Sanskrit MSS., postage of Books	2,089 14 7
to Members, &c.	...	...	...	...	8,929 0 5
To Asiatic Society	...	...	...	...	2,693 9 6
To Oriental Publication Fund	16 0 0
To Sanskrit MSS. Fund	13,728 8 6

Total Rs.	...	17,812 10 3
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NO. 4.

Account.

Cr.

By Cash Receipts	Rs. 13,475	3	1
By Asiatic Society	381	0 0
By Oriental Publication Fund	49	2 0
					<hr/> 13,905 5 1		

By Balances.	Due to the Society.			Due by the Society.		
Members	4,171	13	8	205	10	0
Subscribers to publica- tions	41	0	3	49	5	6
Employees	280	0	0	250	0	0
Agents	108	4	0	93	14	9
Miscellaneous	128	10	6	223	9	0
	<hr/> 4,729	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 822	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3

3,907 5 2

Total Rs. 17,812 10 3

H. M. PERCIVAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS & KING,
Public Accountants.

